

# THE TIMES

The Times/ORC poll on  
the erosion of our  
will to work, page 13

## Summit to revitalize world economy may emerge from Venice talks

ial summit of industrial, developing and oil-producing designed to put the world economy on a new footing 1980s seems likely to emerge from the Venice meeting West's seven strongest countries. The opening session of the two-day economic conference was remark-

able for its gloomy realism. This extended to Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's unexpected announcement of some troop withdrawals from there was viewed with scepticism. To solve that crisis. Western leaders felt, the withdrawals would need to be permanent and to continue until complete.



Mr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor with (left to right), President Giscard d'Estaing of France; Saverio Francesco Cassiga, Prime Minister of Italy; President Carter of the United States and Mrs Margaret Thatcher photographed in Venice yesterday

### Mrs Thatcher and Mr Carter doubtful about proposal

By Blake  
Norman  
June 22

fers of the Western  
ren strongest industries today appeared to  
point of calling for  
summit conference of  
developing and oil  
nations designed to  
world economy of a  
g in the 1980s.

Margaret Thatcher  
to be deeply sceptical  
worth of such a  
a questionmark  
the commitment of  
Carter to such an

Thatcher is also  
have strong doubts  
schemes for bridging  
between the industrial  
of the world and  
developed nations of  
suggested recently  
ind Commission.

using session of this  
day Western econ-  
summit conference on the  
stand of San Giorgio  
able for the gloomy  
which the leaders  
United States, Britain,  
Italy, France,  
Japan, along with  
members of the EEC  
viewed the econ-  
of the world.

the leaders  
attention to foreign  
notably Afghan-  
force returning to  
makers in the late

ons turned immedi-  
the grim economic  
faced by the world  
year's 125 per cent  
in oil prices. The  
ers were unanimous

in condemning the "hawks" in  
the Organization of Petroleum  
Exporting Countries (Opec) which  
had "irresponsibly" pushed up the price of oil in  
the wake of the Iranian crisis.

The conference had what Herr  
Helmut Schmidt, the West German  
Chancellor, described as  
the most exhaustive discussion  
yet on the problems faced by  
the rich north and poor south  
after the oil price explosion.

The growing political back-  
ing for a north-south summit  
largely reflects the absence of  
any other clear solutions for  
the world's economic problems.

But many practical problems  
remain to be solved before  
such a meeting can be called.  
Important decisions still have  
to be taken about who would be  
invited to take part in such  
talks, with the issue of repre-  
sentation from the Eastern  
block potentially posing a  
major problem.

In making their points on the  
state of the world economy, the  
seven leaders inevitably based  
much of their comment on the  
draft communiqué drawn up  
by the seven government  
officials known as the  
"sherpas" — who have been  
charged with preparing the  
summit.

Herr Schmidt today told his  
fellow heads of government that  
the oil price rise of last year  
had created greater difficulties  
than the first oil shock of 1973.

He and other leaders underlined  
the need for the West to differ-  
entiate between the moderate  
and more extreme members of  
the Opec oil cartel.

The Seven will give a concerted  
boost to coal production and  
trade, doubling output by  
1990. They will also stress the  
"vital contribution" that  
nuclear power must play in  
providing a more secure supply  
of energy.

The pledge to boost the use  
of coal is seen as of great com-  
mercial importance by the  
United States. President Carter  
is keen to encourage American  
coal exports.

The official paper lays great  
stress on the need for the West  
to continue the fight against in-  
flation and cut back depend-  
ence on the oil states for energy  
supplies. Energy is seen as  
being at the centre of the  
world's problems.

Without a solution to the  
energy crisis, the Western  
democracies see no satisfactory

solution to the other major  
problems of inflation, unem-  
ployment, protectionism, mon-  
etary instability and the threat  
of economic stagnation in the  
developing world.

In stressing the problems of  
energy and inflation, the officials  
have pushed into the  
background any thought of  
reflating the West's economies.  
President Carter was reported  
as saying that the West cannot  
afford itself out of recession.

The summit is also likely to  
chronicle the victory of the new  
orthodoxy of sound money  
policy and less state intervention  
in economic policies. At  
one point in their draft, the  
"sherpas" call for a shift of  
resources from government  
spending to the private sector  
and from consumption to in-  
vestment.

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Continued on page 3, col 4

### Scepticism over troops leaving Afghanistan

By Michael Hornby  
June 22

The leaders of the world's  
seven most powerful democracies  
meeting for the first time  
since the outbreak of the  
Afghan crisis at the beginning  
of the year, reacted with scepticism  
here today to an announcement by the Soviet  
Union that it was withdrawing  
some of its troops from  
Afghanistan.

They said: "We have taken  
note of today's announcement  
of the withdrawal of some  
of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.  
In order to make a useful  
contribution to the solution of the  
Afghan crisis, this withdrawal,  
if confirmed, will have to be  
permanent and continue until  
the complete withdrawal of the  
Soviet troops."

They said: "Only thus will it be possible  
to reestablish a situation com-  
patible with peace and the rule  
of law and thereby with the  
interests of all nations".

The Soviet statement from  
Tass, under the headline "Information  
from Kabul", said: "According to information  
from the command of the Soviet  
military contingents now in  
Afghanistan, some military units  
whose presence in Afghanistan is  
not essential at present are  
currently being withdrawn  
to the territory of the USSR by  
agreement with the Afghan  
government."

President Carter and his six  
colleagues said the "Soviet  
military occupation" was un-  
acceptable and "incompatible  
with the will of the Afghan  
people for national independence,  
as demonstrated by their

Continued on page 3, col 4

## Toll of Tripura riot victims rises to more than 1,000

From Trevor Fishlock  
Delhi, June 22

The violence in the north-  
eastern state of Tripura has  
proved even more savage than  
at first believed. It is not  
clear that more than 1,000  
people were butchered in their  
villages when tribesmen went  
on the rampage two weeks ago.

About 400 bodies have been  
found in Tripura alone and  
today there was a report from  
Bangladesh that 700 bodies  
have been washed down by  
rivers from the state. Official  
sources said that most of the  
bodies were of women, youths  
and children and most had  
been beheaded.

Shelter, materials, food and  
drugs are being sent by the  
Indian Government to help  
more than 200,000 people rendered  
homeless in the rioting.

The trouble started when re-  
sentment among tribes people  
over neglect and the growing  
number of Bengali settlers in  
their state suddenly erupted. It  
was part of a pattern of agitation  
throughout the north-  
eastern states.

Curfew defied: Thousands of  
people defied curfew orders

today to observe "Volunteer  
Force Day" across Assam,  
while troops marched through  
areas prone to violence.

These included curfew-bound  
Lakhipur in upper Assam,  
where two people were killed  
and 30 injured yesterday when  
police opened fire in the town  
to disperse an unlawful procession.

Meanwhile, security forces  
have been mobilized along the  
borders of the neighbouring  
states of Tripura and Mizoram  
to prevent the escape of insurgents  
who ambushed an Army  
convoy late last night, killing 22  
soldiers and injuring 22 others.—Agence France-Presse.

River burials: The Bengal  
dailies' newspaper, *Sangbad*,  
said today that villagers in  
Bangladesh's Comilla district  
had accounted about 700 headless  
bodies victims of the anti-  
immigrant rioting in Tripura.

The Deputy commissioners of  
Comilla confirmed that a "hor-  
rifying" number of bodies had  
been found in the rivers. *Sangbad*  
reported that villagers were  
burying the bodies on the  
river banks.—Reuter.

## Perplexed Parisians watch Lord's Taverners

From Ian Murray  
Meudon, June 22

The French language and  
French crudities were strained  
this afternoon when a team of  
Lord's Taverners made merry  
with bat, ball and champagne  
on their first-ever match in  
France.

Their opponents were the  
Standard Athletic Club, which  
boasts the only cricket pitch in  
regular use in France. For the  
occasion the club's gates in this  
Paris suburb were opened to  
as many of the local population  
as might be tempted to learn  
about the game of cricket.

The onlookers were not all  
that numerous. One of the girls,  
who had put together the publicity  
hand-out, frankly confessed: "The French are not  
that crazy, you see." The only  
celebrity on the Taverners' side  
who meant anything here was  
John Taylor, who not so long  
ago was a familiar scourge of  
the French rugby fifteen when  
he donned the red shirt of  
Wales. Names like Nicholas  
Parsons and Colin Milburn  
meant nothing.

And then the game itself was  
so strange. During the tea  
break while a recorded brass  
band played "Abide with Me",  
small knots of puzzled men  
gathered round the guichet and  
stared in silence at the foot-  
marks made by the *lanceur* as  
he hurled the ball at batman.  
They inquired of any English  
present which of the players  
was the "maiden".

The predominantly British  
crowd did their best to help  
explain what was going on.

For the benefit of a per-  
plexed television crew, Mr  
Willie Rushton tried to ex-  
plain, in his accents, what would  
even encourage Mr Edward  
Heath to speak more French,  
the importance to the game of  
a cup of tea. A fellow Taverner  
wearing a donkey's head mask  
nuzzled his shoulder. "Poussez-  
off Eurode", roared Mr Rushton  
as the producer snatched back  
his microphone. "Poussez-  
off, or it's French cricket at  
Lourdes for you next week."

Despite their overall incom-  
prehension the French on-  
lookers came away, perhaps,  
with a better idea of why  
Brussels is so difficult to beat  
at EEC negotiations and why  
the word "fair play" is un-  
translatable in French.

The afternoon produced a  
profit for French and British  
charities.

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The Amalgamated Union of  
Engineering Workers has dealt  
with its severe cash flow prob-  
lems by securing a short-term  
£900,000 bank loan and defer-  
ring the backdated element of  
pay increases of up to 26 per  
cent agreed for all its officials.

Sir John Boyd, the union's  
general secretary, has told its  
190 officials that the "recent  
heavy drain on our general  
fund account arising from dis-  
pute benefit payments, ever-in-  
creasing national and interna-  
tional affiliation fees and  
rampant inflation at all cost  
points, has created certain  
problems for us".

He says that as a conse-  
quence the backdated sections of  
pay and allowances for officials  
agreed earlier this year by  
the union's national committee  
and due from April 1 this year,  
have been delayed and will  
be implemented as soon as is  
administratively possible".

The first indication of the  
Soviet move came in a verbal  
message delivered by the Rus-  
sian ambassador in Paris, to  
the Elysee last Friday evening,  
but the first inkling President  
Giscard d'Estaing's colleagues  
here had come in the terse  
despatch from Kabul this  
morning.

President Giscard, who  
irritated his allies last month  
by flying off without consulta-  
tion, for talks with President  
Brezhnev in Warsaw, is the  
only Western statesman to have  
met the Russian leader since  
invasion of Afghanistan.

President Giscard was under life sentence  
for murder and the others,  
brothers, had been jailed for  
violent crimes.

Once over the wall they fled  
in a car provided by accom-  
plices.

Detectives spent the day  
interviewing all the prisoners  
and the prison staff.

The men, John Andrew Steel,  
aged 24, his brother James, 25,  
and Archibald Steel, aged 31, of  
Glasgow, escaped from the

shower room on the third floor  
of B hall.

They got on to the roof of  
the prison and using the rope,  
scrambled down to a yard in  
the prison officers' quarters.

After picking up the rope,  
they ran across the courtyard  
to the wall and threw the rope  
over. It was made secure by  
an accomplice.

Detective Chief Inspector  
Norman Walker, who is in  
charge of the investigation,  
confirmed that it was a rope  
and not known sheets, often  
described as "rope" in such  
circumstances.

His officers were engaged in  
interviewing everyone known  
to have had contact with the  
men "regardless of distance".

In all, 80 police officers, un-  
iformed and plainclothes, were  
mustered, some armed.

Steel was sentenced in  
December, 1975, to life im-  
prisonment for murder, 10 years  
for attempted murder and five  
years for the theft of a car and  
assault under the Firearms Act.

John Steel was sentenced in  
June, 1978, to 12 years for  
assault and robbery and mal-  
icious mischief. James Steel was  
sentenced in December, 1978,  
to 12 years for attempted  
murder.

Continued on page 2, col 4

## Three prisoners flee jail in car

From Our Correspondent  
Glasgow

A warden watched three  
prisoners using a rope escape  
in commando-style over the  
10ft high perimeter wall of  
Barlinnie prison in the East  
End of Glasgow at 8 am yester-  
day, but was unable to prevent  
their getaway.

One of the long-term pri-  
soners was under life sentence  
for murder and the others,  
brothers, had been jailed for  
violent crimes.

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in a car provided by accom-  
plices.

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Continued on page 2, col 4

Checks on oil main roads  
from the city were made and  
in some cases, house-to-house  
searches were carried out.

A watch was being kept on  
airports, railway terminals and  
bus stations, and the police ap-  
pealed to the public not to  
approach any of the men but  
if suspicious, to inform the  
police.

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## HOME NEWS

## Leaders of print union say they will break new employment laws

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Craft print union leaders yesterday said they would have to break the new law on industrial relations and spoke of the prospect of their going to jail.

Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the National Graphical Association, argued at his union's conference that the Government had rejected consensual policies and was "going hell for leather at the trade unions' little vein".

In his presidential address he said: "Judge-made law, or should I say Lord Denning-made law, has undermined the existing statutes and set the pattern for further confrontations.

"We have always recognized the limitations of the law in industrial relations, but that does not mean we have rejected the potential of legislation in the industrial relations arena, and on the whole we are a law-abiding union."

"But if we have a bad law, and there have been many in the past, and we may be facing more, we have no alternative but to break it."

Ultimately the union wanted to see the repeal of the forthcoming Employment Act, but faced with restrictions on trade union immunities and the likelihood of legal action against workers involved in disputes, "it is time to say there must be a halt to this aggravation against the unions". Mr Dixon said.

"We should say it long and say it loud, and we will oppose these changes with every ounce of our reserve".

His point was reinforced by Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, who told a press conference: "The real question is: 'How long will it be before I end up in jail?'"

He added that if one union was attacked, then the rest of the movement must go to its assistance. "I do not mean just morally or financially. It may be in terms of taking industrial action."

MPs reject brutality claims

By Our Political Reporter

Allegations of brutality by police forces against people in custody are understood to have been rejected by the Commons all-party Select Committee on Home Affairs.

The committee, whose report will be presented to Parliament early next month, was unanimous in its view that there was no evidence to substantiate generalized allegations of brutal-

ity. It did not examine individual cases, which would be outside its jurisdiction, but took evidence on the safeguards and regulations on police treatment of suspects.

It is understood that the committee has made a number of recommendations, including use, about the basis on which the Director of Public Prosecutions decides to refer a complaint against the police

## Militant wins post in electricians' poll

By Our Labour Editor

A fresh bout of internal political strife in the Electricians' union yesterday saw the election of a militant post in the closed shop, restrictions on picketing, and the withdrawal of immunities from civil action and for secondary action, including blacking.

Some of the steps the union took in its recent dispute with the general printing and provincial newspaper employers would be illegal under the new legislation, Mr Dixon said.

It is the second time that he has faced the election. On the previous occasion, last year, the result was declared invalid by the union's executive on the grounds of "alleged" outside interference in the contest.

This time, according to a voting report submitted by the Independent Electoral Reform Society, he led the poll throughout and emerged at the third count with a majority of just over 1,000.

The executive, dominated by moderates, will consider a report on the election, before deciding whether to validate the result and then set a date for him to take the seat.

Mr Bevan said last night: "I have no knowledge, and neither have the other candidates, of any irregularities in this election that would cause the executive to declare it null and void."

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the union, told *Times* yesterday: "We won that dispute, but I cannot say that we have won the war, for it is becoming clear that the pace of technological change within this industry is quickening, and the problem will not go away."

Trade unionists would have to come to grips with the problem.

The disputes of the past two years had cemented the foundations of the union for a good many years to come, but that foundation would be severely tested not only by new technology but also by the legislative and political assaults on its fabric.

There had, he said, been outside interference of the sort we had last time, and he added: "But whether the executive will take the same view as last time is another matter."

Elections to the union's executive are often fought on bitterly divided political lines, but since the communist ballot-rigging scandals of the early 1960s the left has had few successes. Union rules forbid communists to stand for office.

There were four candidates in the latest election. Under the single transferable vote system used, the two candidates were eliminated and their votes distributed according to stated preferences. Mr Bevan emerged the victor by 3,698 votes to 2,677.

## No managing director makes tougher decisions.

By Peter Hennessy

The Government will announce shortly a plan to sell two Ministry of Defence research stations to industry and a scheme for injecting a more "commercial" style of management into the Royal Navy's dockyards as part of the Cabinet's drive for greater economy and efficiency.

The research installations due to be sold off are the Propellants, Explosives and Rocket Motor Establishment at Westcott, Buckinghamshire, and the National Gas Turbine Establishment at Fawcett, Hampshire.

A study team under Lord

Sir Michael Hatfield, Royal Minister of State at the Ministry of Defence, decided that of the Ministry's 24 research establishments, Pyestock and Westcott were the stations that could most easily be transferred outside the government orbit. They may not move into the private sector, however, as one of the bidders for Westcott is likely to be British Aerospace, and Rolls-Royce is seen in Whitehall as the leading candidate for the takeover of Pyestock.

A second study team led by Mr Keith Speed, Under-Secretary of State for Defence, has recommended the closure of the Royal Frenchman's Secretary of State for Defence that the Navy's four dockyards at Rosyth, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport should suffice their business, with a funding deal provided by the Government. But with the exception of the space programme, a greater responsibility in the attainment of financial and productivity targets for research is a strong possibility.

The National Gas Turbine Establishment at Fawcett, managed by Mr Speed, is to be transferred to the Ministry of State for Defence that the Navy's four dockyards at Rosyth, Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport should suffice their business, with a funding deal provided by the Government. But with the exception of the space programme, a greater responsibility in the attainment of financial and productivity targets for research is a strong possibility.

The possibility of selling the dockyards to private industry was considered by Mr Speed's

and certainly not within twelve months of leaving school or university.

If you are aged between 17½ and 26 and you would like more information, write to Major John Floyd.

Tell him your date of birth and educational qualifications, and he will send you a booklet called 'Army Officer: What the job is like and how you can apply for it'.

Address your letter to Army Officer Entry (Dept D31), Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Army Officer

The pay increases will take

the salaries of Sir John and the union's president from £6,802 a year to £11,162, those of the executive from £7,722 to 29,766 and those of all other officials from the level of district secretary to assistant general secretary from £2,642 to 28,320.

Sir John's letter also discloses that for the first time the officials, all of whom are subject to periodic election, will now receive redundancy pay if they lose their job through a poll defeat. That will amount to two weeks' salary for each year of service, and three weeks' salary for every year in excess of 10.

The move, also agreed in a closed session of the union's rules revision committee, is intended to alleviate hardship for officials, occasionally senior ones in their fifties, who lose their jobs in an election and find it impossible to "return to the tools" in a job in industry.

The pay increases will take

## Plea to Speaker over Rolls-Royce

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Requests will be made today by Mr George Thind, the Speaker, to the House of Commons Committee of Privileges unless Mr Rooker makes an amendment to his charge without the assistance of Parliament.

Mr Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr, has charged his colleague makes an amendment to his charge without the assistance of Parliament.

Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire South, said yesterday: "I intend to ask Mr Rooker if he is satisfied that the reputations of Parliament and the absolute power of privilege will not stand abused unless Mr Rooker is requested to withdraw his charge."

The issue is to be decided by Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire South, said yesterday: "I intend to ask Mr Rooker if he is satisfied that the reputations of Parliament and the absolute power of privilege will not stand abused unless Mr Rooker is requested to withdraw his charge."

The most grave and dangerous allegations of bribery and corruption have been made directly against one of my constituents by an unnamed executive of Rolls-Royce.

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Mr Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr

# FLYING LESSONS OPTIONAL.



Apparently some drivers are taking our claims for the Beta Coupé just a little too seriously.

Admittedly it is designed to go from 0 to 60mph in only 8.9 seconds. But that's no excuse for trying to prove it on a Sunday afternoon drive along country lanes.

We know we've claimed its roadholding is like driving on rails, but really there are limits. And taking a tight hairpin at 70 could well be one of them.

There's also no excuse for seeing if our 2 litre model actually can make it to 118mph. Especially when there's a patrol car waiting at the other end of Park Lane.

Of course it's tempting to drive a Beta Coupé fast. That's what we designed it for. But there are other things to appreciate when speed is just a secondary consideration.

Even in a traffic jam we think you'll enjoy casting an eye over an instrument panel that wouldn't look out of place in Concorde.

And we're sure you'll relish sitting back while other drivers cast envious glances at the styling of your Beta Coupé.

We've even found a way to offer you air conditioning that doesn't consist of a bigger heating unit.

It's called the Beta Spyder. And basically it's a Beta Coupé with the chance to take the lid off.

In fact, however slow you're forced to drive our cars, we think you'll find they have their advantages.

But if you do decide to push them to their limit, we recommend you take a few lessons before flying solo.

Write to Lancia Marketing, Freepost, P.O. Box 36, Hayes, Middlesex, for full information on the Beta Coupé and Spyder.

## LANCIA BETA COUPÉ



Performance figures taken from Car Magazine, May 1980; and apply to the 2000 Coupé. The Lancia Beta Coupé and Spyder range costs from £5050.60 to £6788.54. All prices correct at time of going to press and include car tax, VAT at 15%, inertia reel seat belts and delivery charges on UK mainland, but exclude number plates.

## HOME NEWS

# Government considering grant and pay differentials to attract back science and maths teachers

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent  
Three ways of inducing more mathematicians and scientists to take up teaching, guaranteed jobs, pay differentials and student grants differentials, are put forward in a discussion document drawn up jointly by officials of the Department of Education and Science and local authority associations.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, is to meet local authority leaders soon to consider the three options and other ways of racking what many believe is fast approaching crisis in the staffing of secondary school subjects such as mathematics, physics, craft design and technology, and modern languages.

In a letter to *The Times* on Friday, the presidents of the Secondary Heads Association and the Girls Schools Association, and the chairman of the Head Masters' Conference and Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, called on the Government to start "massive concerted drive" to recruit, train and retrain "the well motivated, well qualified specialists needed to teach those very subjects which have been identified as essential to the nation's economic recovery".

The Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services has submitted important evidence to the Crookcroft committee of inquiry into the teaching of mathematics, on why graduates shy away from a career in teaching.

The association represents careers advisory services in universities, polytechnics and some other colleges of higher education, throughout the United Kingdom.

Its inquiries show that pay and career prospects, worries about discipline and pupils with low motivation, and the big increase in demand for mathematicians in industry, are the main reasons for the trend away from teaching among

mathematicians in recent years. The proportion of mathematics graduates going into teaching fell from 17 per cent in 1974 to 10 per cent last year.

The relatively low proportion of women studying mathematics, and the fact that a higher proportion of women than men enter teaching, could also be a factor, the association suggests.

Women account for 28 per cent of those on mathematics degrees and 12 per cent on physics degrees in universities, compared with 44 per cent in biology, 48 per cent in history and 60 per cent in English.

The main reasons for wanting to go into teaching were a general liking for children, recognition of the social value of the job, a wish to use a specialist subject, long holidays, geographical mobility, and security.

Careers advisers were almost unanimous that pay must be improved if teaching is to compete with other jobs for mathematics graduates. If that means differential salaries, they would have to be introduced.

Failure to attract enough good teachers of mathematics and physical sciences would have "catastrophic" repercussions.

Differential grants for post-graduate teacher training courses and the abolition of parental contributions to students in shortage subjects should also be considered. The careers advisers do not think that the present exemption from teacher training for mathematics and science teachers is useful.

The association emphasizes that because of the vital importance of mathematics teaching to the future of the economy it is important to recruit good teachers. More weak mathematics teachers would exacerbate present difficulties.

A campaign to attract more mathematics graduates into teaching might attract weaker students because they are least sought after by other employers. That danger would be increased by "cheap" solutions.

The status of education and teaching, the low morale of the profession, its growing unionization, in security, and the effects of spending cuts, were discouraging factors mentioned by students.

The attitude of parents was also influential, and many students whose parents were teachers admitted to having been put off teaching by their parents.

Some students said they would consider teaching in sixth-form colleges, grammar schools or independent schools, but were put off comprehensively by the reputation for in-discipline and large classes of poorly motivated children.

The association says that many of the present generation of students experienced comprehensive reorganization while at school, and while some wel-

comed it many did not. Future generations who had been comprehensively educated in comprehensive schools might be less apprehensive, it suggests.

The other main reasons for rejecting teaching were a general dislike of children; lack of patience; dislike of explaining things to those who cannot or will not understand; and the perception of teaching as a boring, repetitive job, imposing great pressure but bringing little financial, intellectual or social reward.

Low pay and poor promotion prospects were the reasons given by most students for not wanting to go into teaching. But the association points out that students in general do not say pay is an important factor in choosing careers. It was doubtful if the correction of pay anomalies alone would significantly alter the position.

Students would enter low-pay jobs if they were attractive and of relatively high status, such as those in the communications media. Teaching did not have the same glamour.

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A campaign to

## WEST EUROPE

## French penal reform passed after walkout by Socialists

Murray  
June 22  
Controversial new law reform was passed by French National Assembly in a special session last night. Government resorted to a procedural device to hurry it through the House.

The new "safety and freedom" law, although altered in the original draft at the start of last month, retains its essential purer and stricter nature.

It had threatened to go for a lengthy filibuster by the Socialist Party, which has opposed the whole amendment to the suggested Gaullist party — use Sub-Section 3 of the Constitution things up.

Now for a block vote article and only the amendments that by the Government, and Forni, the chief spokesman on the new Constitution had been "the gravest of the Government's parliamentary institution contributed to the loss of the majority in the House".

He then led his members from the chamber debate proceeded with speed.

Uninformed member commented it was impossible for the pages of his paper fast enough to read the voting. In the 58 articles to be voted on when the left the chamber



American Indians in full dress in St Peter's Basilica yesterday, carrying an image of Kateri Tekakwitha, "Lily of the Mohawks", at the ceremony of beatification.

## Mohawk virgin beatified by Pope

From John Earle

Rome, June 22  
The Pope today proclaimed five beatifications connected with the spread of Roman Catholicism in the North and South American continents, including that of the Blessed Kateri (Catherine) Tekakwitha, the first American Indian to be singled out for the honour.

Tribal elders with plumed headdresses were among the congregation in St Peter's,

which also included 28 cardinals, 60 bishops, Father Pedro Arrupe, the Superior General of the Jesuits, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Born at Auriesville in the state of New York, of an Algonquin mother and a Mohawk father, the Blessed Kateri was baptised by Jesus in 1676 and died from smallpox at the age of 24 after refusing to marry and remaining a virgin.

The others beatified were José de Ancheta, a Spanish Jesuit prominent in the sixteenth century evangelization of Brazil; Pedro de Betancourt, another Spaniard who died in Guatemala in 1667; the French Sister Maria of the Incarnation, who died in Quebec in 1672 and François de Montmorency-Laval, a French nobleman, who died in a Quebec seminary in 1708.

## Adult launched on Schmidt image

tel Spitzer

June 22  
The Federal Republic of Germany will be protected from the Democratic Social Union opposition in the forthcoming election, Herr Franz Josef Strauss yesterday.

Opposition for the chancellor, chairman of the Social Union, made on the Bonn coalition in his closing speech at the CSU conference.

dicted the present's subjection to external and, on the scene, the destruction of the democratic established by Dr

attack against Herr Strauss as aided by a film to debunk Herr Strauss said: "Herr Strauss is showing a 'bourgeois' but was a heart. His list of his rival included the fact that he was a 'dud';

## A hint of new status for EEC

Own Correspondent  
June 22  
Maurice Barre, the Finance Minister, clearly a speech on Friday in Trier, West Germany, Spain and Portugal said the EEC they be able to expect the same as the other

he said: "If we want the Community, it is that all the member states have to do the same time and in fashion?"

view, it might be in the different countries according to the possibility of each of them." He see why it should not be to form different states as had been done European Monetary

of doubtless of Britain, how best to organize solidarity in member countries in a way that would avoid tensions for some members the same time avoid splits or just return,

Leading article, page 17

## Courtman for hijack

Own Correspondent  
June 22  
ear-old welder who hijacked a Lufthansa flight from Frankfurt to a toy pistol to a "more humane" for his fellow men. Own Correspondent sentenced to three half in jail.

Raphael Kepli, who

of military service

expenditure on education

was declared by a

court to be psychopathological and therefore partly responsible for

killed two

June 22 — Two people

three were injured

69-year-old pensioner

his neighbours with a

which was contrary to the very notion of the Community. It was, he said, essential to find a durable solution to the problems of the Community before opening it to the countries negotiating for entry.

Spain and Portugal, he said, while they had a central place in the Community, could not be admitted while adjustments had to be made to the budget mechanisms and before decisions had been taken on how to finance the work which would have to be done with the enlargement of the south.

The incompatibility of the French and Spanish farmers' point of view was underlined at a meeting held in Perpignan yesterday between representatives of the two countries to discuss their problems in the wake of the row which resulted in Spanish lorry drivers closing the border last week.

The meeting broke up with both sides at firmly set in their views as before it started. The Spanish farmers still believed they had the right to export their products

Leading article, page 17

The Lisbon evening news

A Capital said a farmer

near the northern town of Vila

Nova de Gaia had destroyed

more than 700 pigs this week

after foot and mouth disease

was detected among his stock.

The Lisbon evening news

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more than 700 pigs this week

after foot and mouth disease

was detected among his stock.

The Agricultural Minister

did not say whether the disease

which affects mainly pigs and

cattle but can be contracted by

Reuter.

Foot and mouth catches

Portugal short of vaccine

humans, had been confirmed and told farmers to burn infected animals and bury the remains.

The epidemic is the first outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Portugal since 1971 and caught the veterinary authorities by surprise, with stocks of vaccine almost non-existent. The Agriculture Ministry is importing emergency supplies of vaccine.

The spokesman for the National Confederation of Farmers urged the authorities to speed up importation and distribution of vital drugs, adding that false vaccine was being sold on the black market at greatly inflated prices.

He said he thought the disease had been introduced into Portugal by cattle smuggled across the Spanish border without veterinary control.

Reuter.

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Reuter.

So just look at the different opportunities set out here.

You'll find it doesn't just take aircrew to get

Britain's air defences and strike capacity airborne.

## OVERSEAS

## Eight die in Syrian drive against Muslim Brotherhood

From Tewfik Mithlawi  
Beirut, June 22

President Hafez Assad's restrictions on the local enemies of his regime in Syria is having little effect on the continuing violence in the country.

But the authorities appear to be determined to put an end to the increasing rate of political assassinations and terrorist activities for which the Government holds the underground Muslim Brotherhood responsible.

State security men in the central city of Homs this week killed seven men and a woman described as members of the right-wing Muslim Brotherhood. The police were informed by the inhabitants of a suburb that suspicious meetings were being held in a house.

An official statement said the security men raided the suspected house and exchanged fire with the occupants, eight of whom were killed. A large quantity of weapons and explosives was seized, the statement said.

Twenty-four hours earlier, the funeral of two men who had been assassinated by what the Government called Muslim Brothers, took place in Homs. The Homs weekly newspaper *Alrouba* was shot the following day. Both men were from Homs.

Mr Nazim al Jamali, head of the Damascus Bar Association, was shot on Thursday and Mr Fayek al Mohammad, editor of the Homs weekly newspaper *Alrouba* was shot the following day. Both men were from Homs.

Mr Jamali was a member of the pro-Soviet Communist Party, a political ally of the ruling Arab Baath Party. He was the third Syrian Communist to be murdered in the past two weeks.

Syria's eastern neighbour, Iraq, has also been sniping at

President Assad's regime, giving rise to speculation that the Iraqi regime might also be involved in the latest outbreak of violence in Syria.

Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival factions of the Arab Baath Party. The two countries have observed a fragile truce over a year.

President Assad has set up militias of workers, peasants and students but they do not seem to have helped in curbing violence.

Yousef Ibrahim, an Army defector who was alleged to be responsible for the Aleppo Artillery Academy massacre of June last year, in which more than 60 cadets were killed.

Hundreds of Muslim Brotherhood suspects have been rounded up since then in a ruthless check on the organization throughout the country. There have been reports of torture and execution of prisoners without trial, but the authorities in Damascus have denied them.

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Although the Muslim Brotherhood is officially held responsible for the latest wave of violence, accusations have also been made against what is called "the parties of the Camp David accords" — an allusion to the United States, Egypt and Israel.

On one page recently, Mr Abdal Halim Khaddam, publicly accused neighbour Jordan of harbouring Muslim Brothers who are training in Jordan and preparing for action against Syria from Jordanian territory.

Jordan not only denied the charge but also dispatched Mr Said Al Tal, the Information Minister, to Damascus to assure the Syrians that their accusations were unfounded.

The resulting strain in Syrian-Jordanian relations deteriorated further this weekend after King Husain's talks with President Carter in Washington on the Middle East issue.

The Syrian press, which often reflects official opinion, suspected the King would be next to join the Camp David peace process.

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President Assad has set up

militias of workers, peasants and students but they do not seem to have helped in curbing violence.

Mr Smith is not satisfied with an explanation that his daughter died from a fall, and believes that she was murdered.

## Iraqis vote for system of one-party rule

Baghdad, June 22 — After 22 years of military dictatorship, Iraq today prepared for a general election of government members for a 250-member National Assembly.

With results from Friday's voting now declared, the Arab Baath Socialist Party, to which President Saddam Husain and all his aides belong, appeared to control Parliament, which will have little executive power but wide legislative powers.

The new Parliament, which is due to meet early next month, cannot topple a government by a vote of no confidence but it can recommend the dismissal of one or more ministers subject to approval by the Revolutionary Command Council.

## British inquest sought over Jiddah death

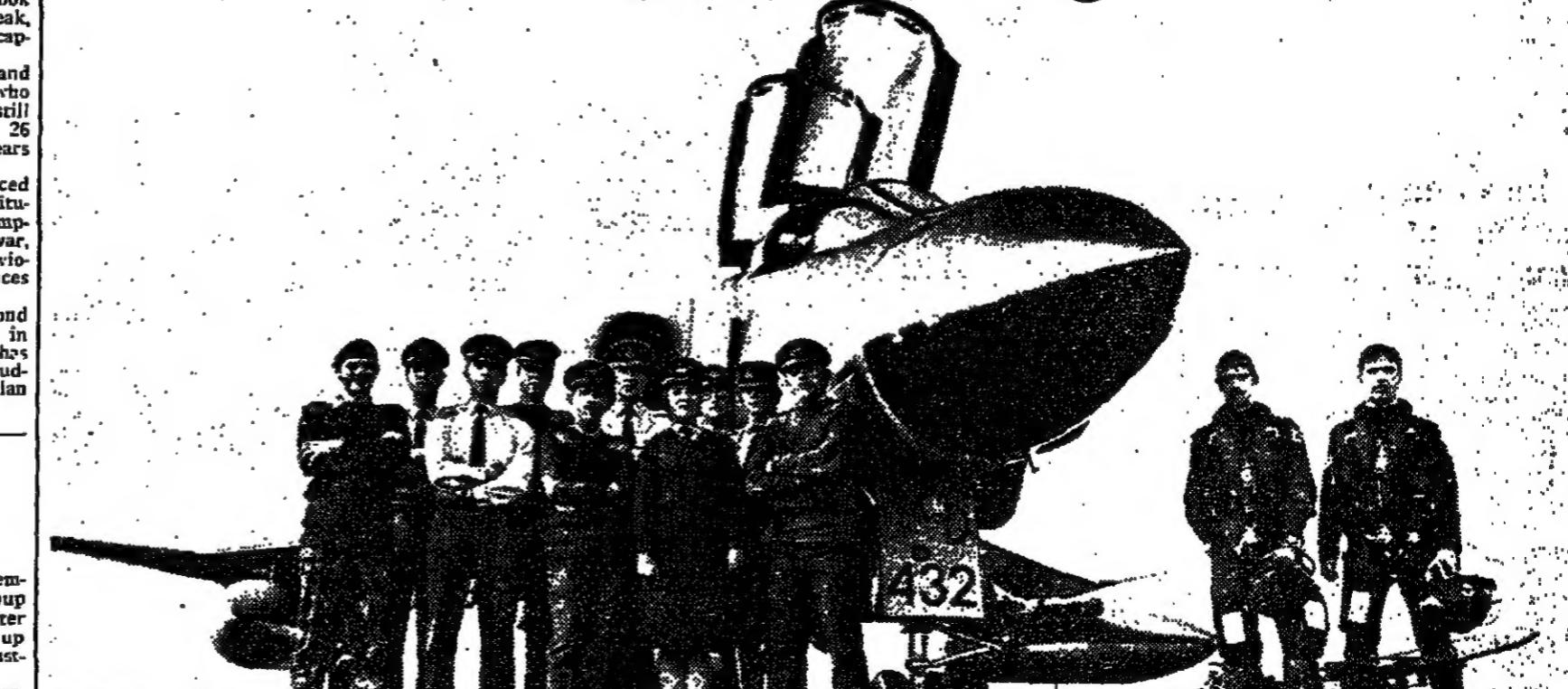
Mr Ron Smith, the former policeman who is trying to solve the mystery of his daughter's death in Saudi Arabia, will ask a coroner today to order a post-mortem examination and inquest into the death of his daughter, Helen.

A spokesman for the coroner's office in Leeds said yesterday that Helen's body was now under the coroner's jurisdiction at the city's mortuary. A decision whether to carry out a post-mortem and inquest will be taken after talks with Mr Smith.

Mr Smith, aged 53, returned to England yesterday from Saudi Arabia, where he has been investigating the death of Helen, aged 23, a nurse who died during a party 13 months ago in the Jiddah flat of a British doctor and his wife. Miss Smith's body was found on the ground outside the flat, next to the body of a Dutch sea captain.

Mr Smith is not satisfied with an explanation that his daughter died from a fall, and believes that she was murdered.

If it weren't for the Officers on the left, the Officers on the right couldn't get off the ground.



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The spokesman for the National Confederation of Farmers urged the authorities to speed up importation and distribution of vital drugs, adding that false vaccine was being sold on the black market at greatly inflated prices.

He said he thought the disease had been introduced into Portugal by cattle smuggled across the Spanish border without veterinary control.

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# 1980-AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TRUCK OF THE DECADE ARRIVES.



## THE NEW BEDFORD TL

50 من العمل

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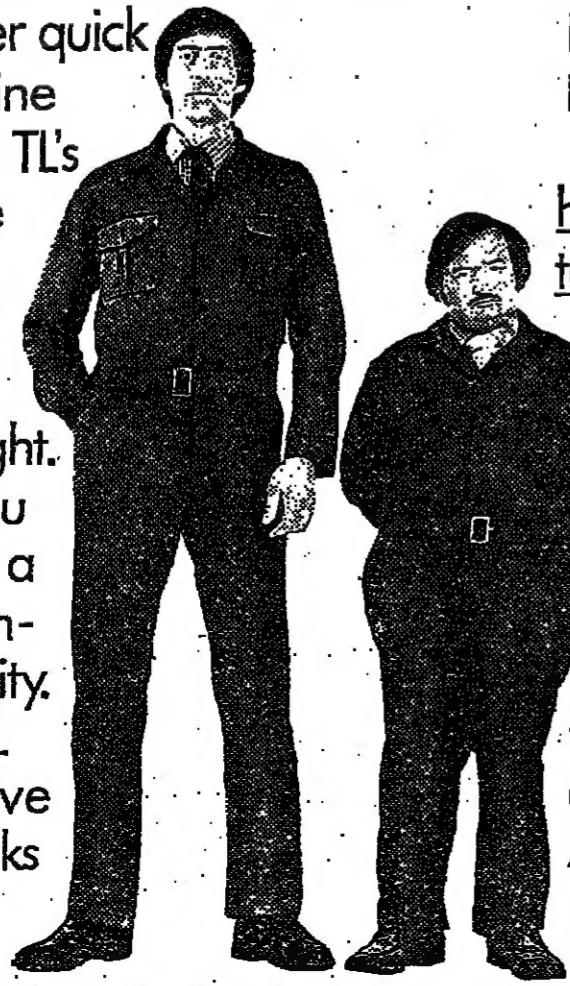
The future of British industry depends on its ability to deliver its products as efficiently as possible. Yet the problems of the last decade have made the economical delivery of goods harder to achieve. An era of high inflation and soaring fuel costs has meant many of yesterday's trucks are simply unable to cope with tomorrow's problems.

All these reasons (and more) make the Bedford TL one of the most significant trucks ever made. Feature by feature, Bedford designed the TL to be the truck with everything right. Developed

over 5 years, the TL Series offers a comprehensive range of vehicles designed to deal with the difficult priorities of the 1980s.

Priorities that will make the TL the essential choice in middleweight trucks.

**Priority 1: Making your initial investment yield more.** Statistics show that the long term costs of running a truck can be 10 times that of the initial investment. The major cost is maintenance – and since the Bedford TL was designed to minimise. The cab tilts to 50° in under 10 seconds for faster overhauls while the valances offer quick access to the routine service items. And TL's strong, light frame means not only higher payloads, but less fuel spent carrying deadweight. Not surprisingly, you don't have to pay a premium for engineering of this quality. The price of the TL is keenly competitive with the older trucks that other manufacturers offer.



**Priority 2: A working environment that encourages higher productivity.** The cab of the TL actually helps a driver to be more productive. For example, the seat position is fully adjustable to fit both big and small drivers.

A vast window area offers superb, all-round vision while the high roof line gives the best headroom and upward vision in its class.

This and the generous shelf space behind the driver all contribute to the spacious feel of the cab.

TL's finger-tip controls, "at-a-glance" instruments and extra storage space are the kinds of things a driver appreciates.

In addition, the anti-burst doors and universally jointed steering column are just some of the safety features that make the TL cab the kind of place a driver can feel more comfortable and secure.

**Priority 3: The exact truck to fit a specific need.** The TL range is some 35 trucks strong. You'll never waste money operating a bigger truck than you actually need. With a choice of both petrol and diesel engines and GVWs up to 16.3 tonnes (GCWs up to 19.3 tonnes, GTWs up to 24.4 tonnes), the TL guarantees the perfect balance between power and economy.

**Priority 4: Easy handling for faster turnaround times.**

TL's combination of outstanding handling and famous Bedford drivability makes getting from A to B an easier drive. Wide doors, a flat floor and the very low step into the cab allow quicker driver entry and exit. And the chassis height was deliberately designed to be as low as possible to make loading easier. They all add up

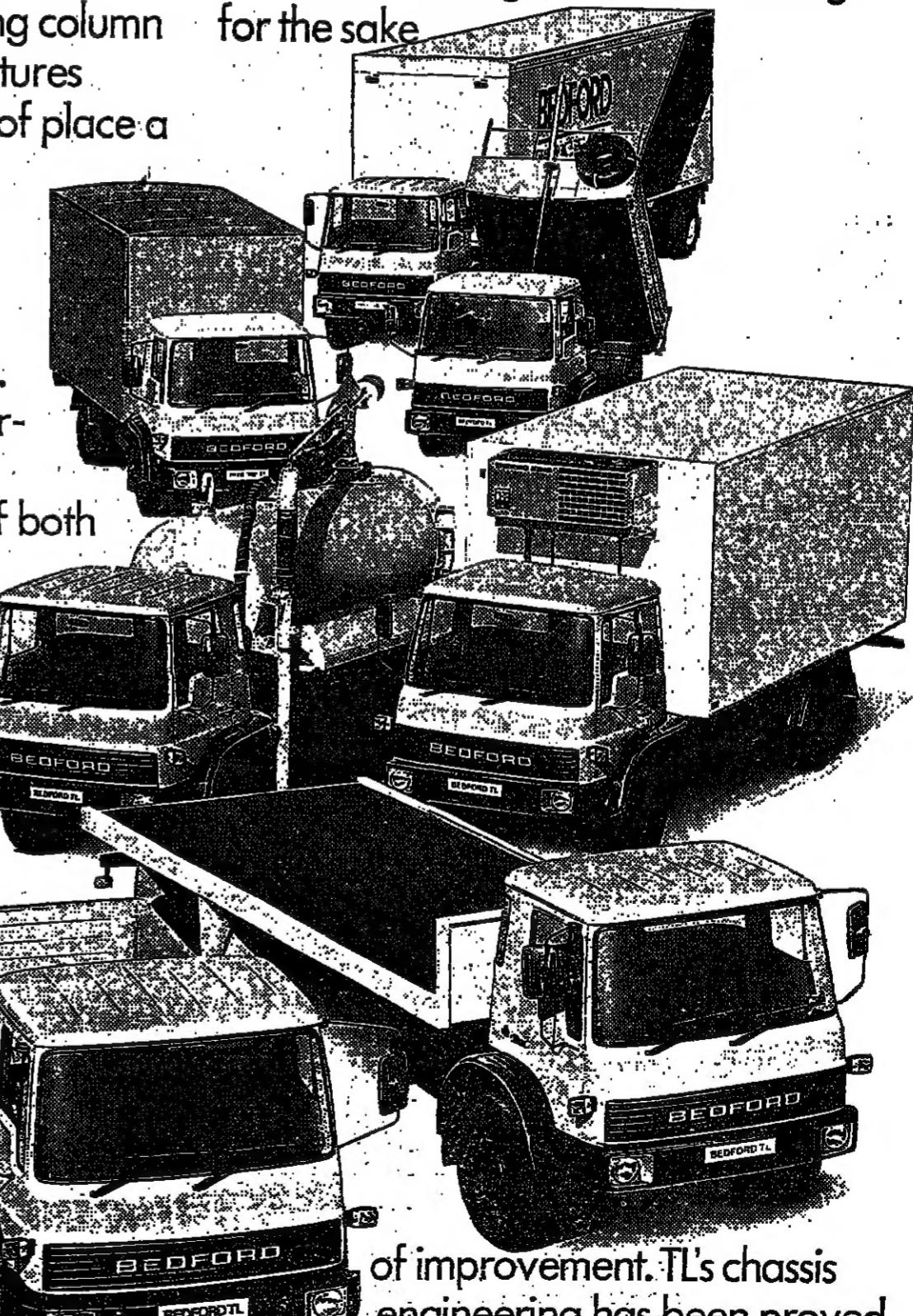
to a truck that helps a driver do more work in less time.

**Priority 5: Less workshop service for more service on the road.** Downtime



A driver's eye view of the superb all-round vision.

works against truck owners. So when we built the TL, our engineers made sure it would spend less time in the service workshop and more time on the road where it belongs. Bedford has put 50 years of truck building experience into the TL. Our design philosophy is not change for the sake of change, but rather change for the sake



of improvement. TL's chassis engineering has been proved on more than 1 million Bedford middleweights already in use. So even though it may be a new truck, you can be sure the TL is going to offer the high standard of reliability operators have come to expect from a Bedford.

## THE NEW BEDFORD TL SERIES



## OVERSEAS

# Exiled Mr Lule fails to win his party's nomination in Uganda

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, June 22

Mr Paul Semogerere, who has been prominent in the party since its founding in the late 1950s, was elected president of Uganda's Democratic Party in Kampala this weekend.

He will automatically become the party's candidate for the Ugandan presidency in the elections due later this year.

Mr Yusufu Lule, who was President of Uganda for 68 days last year, was unable to attend the party's conference after the ruling Military Commission raised objections to his return from Nairobi.

Mr Lule, who had been expected to become president of the Democratic Party, says the Tanzanian Government influenced the Military Commission to bar him because he opposes continued Tanzanian domination of Ugandan affairs.

The Democratic Party forms the main opposition to the Uganda People's Congress, led by Dr Milton Obote who was ousted from the Presidency by the military coup in 1971. Yesterday Dr Obote addressed a large rally at Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala.

He called for reconciliation between political groups in Uganda and for an end to what he called the campaign of lies and slanders of political opponents.

Dr Obote advocated a government of national unity, bringing in the most able people, regardless of who wins the forthcoming elections. He denied that the Congress was a Communist party or that it wished to import Tanzania's socialist system into Uganda.

## Zimbabwe to enroll 9,500 guerrillas in new Army

From Our Correspondent

Salisbury, June 22

About 9,500 troops of the Zanla and Zipra guerrilla armies will probably be incorporated in the regular Zimbabwe Defence Force, according to plans announced today by the military high command. The remainder, numbering about 23,000, are to become active reserves.

All former members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanla army and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra army will have the option of joining the regular force. So will all members of the former Rhodesian security forces. The size and precise form of the new Defence Force has yet to be decided.

The Government is planning to fit many of those not absorbed by the regular forces into the numerous rebuilding and rehabilitation schemes under way, with an emphasis on agriculture. At the former estate of Masumbi, run by the Tribal Trust Land Development

Corporation (Tlicor), 200 Zipra men have already been settled and another 6,300 are to join them, clearing land to grow maize and cotton.

More than 4,000 Zanla troops are to go to the middle Save area in the south-eastern lowveld to work on one scheme, while another 4,000 are bound for Silalabushwa this week to repair a damaged canal system and grow irrigated maize and cotton.

The former guerrillas will take their weapons to the project sites, where they will be kept in an armory.

Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, told a teachers' conference yesterday that Zimbabwe's history books would have to be rewritten.

He asked: "What kind of history was being taught? Is Cecil John Rhodes still a hero?" he asked. The minister said new books should emphasize the struggle for liberation and the people who fought for it.

## Israeli soldier shot while on Bethlehem patrol

From Our Correspondent

Tel Aviv, June 22

An Israeli soldier was shot in the head yesterday while patrolling with another soldier near the central market of Bethlehem. The attack occurred a short distance from a bus stop where a young Arab woman was shot earlier in the week.

Yesterday an alert bather found a home bomb buried in sand at Haifa beach. Police have issued warnings for people to keep their eyes open as the summer school vacation approaches.

The police called on the public to be particularly alert for letter or parcel bombs. A spokesman said there had been an estimated 115 terrorist attacks in Israel and the occupied territories since the turn of the year, 20 causing casualties.

The beach bomb was discovered by Mr Shlomo Rant, a retired gymnasium teacher, who saw an Arab buried something in the sand and then walking away with two compatriots who had come out of the water. Mr Rant dug in the sand and found a green thermos bottle containing what looked like explosives.

He sounded the alarm, and bathers joined by soldiers apprehended three Arabs.

## Dr Sakharov pleads for dissident

Moscow, June 22.—Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident leader in a statement issued in Moscow yesterday urged international support for Victor Nekipelov, the human rights activist, who was sentenced to seven years in a labour camp for "anti-Soviet agitation".

Dr Sakharov, in a statement dated June 14 and brought to Moscow by his wife Yelena Bonner, called on heads of state and human rights supporters to come to the defence of Mr Nekipelov, aged 52, who is a member of the "Helsinki group", monitoring Soviet pledges on human rights.

Mr Nekipelov, a pharmacist and poet, was sentenced on June 13 to seven years in a labour camp, followed by five years of internal exile, the maximum penalty for the charge.

In his statement, Dr Sakharov said: "What kind of country is this, cruel and without a soul, that destroys its best citizens and cynically breaks its own laws and international agreements? What can the world expect from it?"

Dr Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner who was exiled

## Japan votes to keep political cake shared

From Peter Hockenbury

Tokyo, June 22

Japan's estimated \$1 billion Japanese voter-vote in an attempt to reach agreement on how the world's most homogeneous democratic society will be ruled by moderation in nature.

The art of politics in Japan is compromise, so millions of Japanese apparently voted individually for Socialist, conservative and Communist candidates when they filed into 50,000 polling booths this morning to elect representatives to the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament and local councils.

The first results are expected tomorrow morning.

Like many other voters in Saitama prefecture, north-east of Tokyo, Mrs Risaku Inoki said she had voted for a Communist candidate in the Lower House, "conservative" in the Upper House and an independent for the post of prefectural governor.

Miss Mariko Ishiyama, a secretary, aged 42, said she had voted for the Communist Party "because they are weak".

Mr Ichio Watanabe, a business man from Shinjimachi, a Tokyo suburb, voted on the same lines. "I voted for a Socialist in the Lower House and a conservative in the Upper House. We need balance and moderation in Japan. When the Communists are weak, I vote for them. When they gain strength I vote for the conservatives. I do not want any single party to dominate the country without checks", Mr Watanabe said.

Other Japanese said outside polling booths today that they had voted for candidates on both sides of the political spectrum because a politician's personality was more important.

While the pattern of voting in Tokyo today might baffle Western pundits it could perhaps best be explained by the well-established fact that the Japanese always make a conscious attempt to ensure that all groups in society get a fair, if not equal, share of the cake.

"Everything is done by consensus in Japan and that is what we are seeing today," a respected spokesman explains.

In any event, 74 per cent of Japan's 51m eligible voters turned out to cast their ballots today, consolidating Japan's image as an advanced democracy.

Japan is also the only democratic country in Asia which can boast of a highly educated and completely literate electorate.

As the polling booths closed at 6 pm on Sunday, the police raided the homes and offices of 230 party workers who allegedly violated Japan's strict electoral laws.

Officials said today that 835 candidates were competing for 511 seats in the Lower House of Representatives and 285 candidates were standing for half of the 252 seats in the Upper House, which must be vacated automatically every three years.

The late Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the former Prime Minister, called the election last month after the conservative Liberal Democratic Party was defeated by a vote of no confidence in the Lower House of the Diet.

Communists, Conservatives and Socialists claimed today that the high turn-out at the polls would provide them with substantial gains.

But the Japanese press predicted today that the ruling Liberal Democrats would hang back into office on a vote of sympathy for the sudden death of Mr Ohira earlier this month.

The electorate has also moved towards the conservatives because Japan's four feuding opposition parties have demonstrated they are incapable of forming a viable alternative government.

The beach bomb was discovered by Mr Shlomo Rant, a retired gymnasium teacher, who saw an Arab buried something in the sand and then walking away with two compatriots who had come out of the water. Mr Rant dug in the sand and found a green thermos bottle containing what looked like explosives.

He sounded the alarm, and bathers joined by soldiers apprehended three Arabs.

The police called on the public to be particularly alert for letter or parcel bombs. A spokesman said there had been an estimated 115 terrorist attacks in Israel and the occupied territories since the turn of the year, 20 causing casualties.

He was removed from his parish in 1974 and took charge of a church at Grebenevo outside the Soviet capital.

In his recitation, Father Dudo said only that he had been "made answerable" for his crimes. The official news agency Tass said he had pleaded guilty to anti-Soviet activities.

A charge of defamation of the state carries a maximum penalty of three years in a prison or labour camp, but as little as a 100 rouble (£65) fine.

It, however, he was tried for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, he could be sentenced to seven years' labour and five years' internal exile.

Two years ago Ziyad Gamsakhurdia, a member of the Georgian Helsinki group, made a similar confession. But this only came after he had stood trial and was sentenced to three years in a labour camp and a two-year banishment for producing and distributing slanderous anti-Soviet literature.

When the services he held at his Moscow church drew large



Accompanied by a gondola-borne band and tenor, Mrs Rosalynn Carter and her daughter Amy go sightseeing in Venice while the President attends the summit conference.

## Olympics 'motive for Soviet move'

From Fred Emery

Political Editor

Vancouver, June 22

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, tonight strongly discounted the "Russian troop withdrawal announcement and suggested that the Russians' motives were disquiet over the Olympic Games next month, and a hope that they might persuade the West German athletes to reverse their boycott. They had failed.

At a news conference for the British press, the Foreign Secretary said that the allies were united in their demand for a continuing Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and said "it is very important to accept any suggestion that this is anything like enough... even if it turned out that they were withdrawing 10,000 men out of the force of at least 85,000 there."

However, he knew nothing of the numbers and suggested that after the Olympic Games were over, Mr Babrak Karim, the Afghanistan leader, might call the Soviet troops to be brought back.

Lord Carrington said that the allies had decided to respond tonitiously to the Soviet announcement rather than wait until the conclusion of the Venice summit tomorrow in order to get the headlines back from the Russians. The Indians had suggested it.

Lord Carrington declined to say any significance in the fact that the French president had kept the news of the Soviet withdrawal to himself for a day and a half, leaving the others to learn of it from *Le Figaro*.

The Foreign Secretary, however, described today's communiqué text as "very good" since it gave the Russians a chance to be taken seriously and to go on with their troops.

If it did turn out to be a diplomatic feaver then, Lord Carrington said, "we're made it abundantly clear that the only solution we are prepared to accept is a total withdrawal" together with east-west guarantees for neutrality and non-interference.

## UN man missing

Ismetshad, June 22.—An official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Frederick John Kemp, a Canadian, has disappeared from Pakistan. Reliable diplomatic sources said today he was being held prisoner by the Afghan Government.

"Since December," he said at an impromptu press conference at Afzalpur airport, "the Russians have steadily increased the number of their troops in Afghanistan, so I don't know if this is a troop rotation or something else".

The Delhi Government, by contrast, called the news a "pleasant surprise". Mr R. D. Sarthe, the Foreign Secretary, said that this "step is in the right direction" might provide an opportunity for a dialogue on Afghanistan.

In Yugoslavia, like India, a member of the non-aligned movement, reaction was cautious. The official news agency noted that the Russian Union was mainly political.

Mr Habib Chardi of Tunisia, Secretary-General of the Islamic conference meeting in Mont Pelerin, said the news was encouraging but unacceptable: "There must be a complete withdrawal so that we can see the way out of this situation".

President Giscard d'Estaing was apparently the first Western leader to be told of the Soviet decision, having learnt it from the Soviet Ambassador to France on Friday evening at the Elysee Palace.

In Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry dismissed the Soviet action as a political gesture aimed at reducing anti-Soviet solidarity at the Venice summit. The timing of the Russian announcement

was no coincidence and Moscow's basic policies were unchanged.

Cairo radio took a similar position, calling the Soviet announcement a "manoeuvre" intended to divide the Western allies.

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## France first to be told of Russian decision

The Soviet move is informing the French first as proof that the French policy of maintaining communications with the Russians is bearing fruit, but is also seen as a fairly crude attempt to try to show that the Western leaders are divided.

In capitals outside Europe, reaction followed in Paris as proof that the French policy of maintaining communications with Russia's critics was reiterating that nothing short of total withdrawal is acceptable.

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## SPORT

## Cricket

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England, with all their second innings wickets in hand, needed 216 runs to make West Indies bat again.

Two superb hooks for four by Gooch and the watchfulness of Boycott made a start on Saturday evening to England's long and unlikely task of saving the second Cornhill Test match. With a total of 518, West Indies had gained a first innings lead of 245.

There are two days left and the pitch still has a lot of runs in it. It would need all the same, an eternal optimist to see England bunting and well in tomorrow afternoon, which they may have to do if they are not to be beaten. The form book is hardly encouraging: in England's past 11 Test innings their top score is 306; their average completed total in that time is 245.

With an innings of 164 the highest ever made by West Indies at Lord's, Desmond Haynes saw to it that Richards' masterpiece in the rain on Friday was uncompromised, as Gooch had been on Thursday. At 24, Haynes is emerging as the leader of the younger school of West Indian batsmen.

This was the third 100 in it was just his second. Of course, West Indies' home at Trent Bridge is a fortress sign. He had batted for eight hours when he was leg-broke in the first over after tea on Saturday, and had been caught out by Stephen, the son of Gerry Gooch, the old West Indian cricketer, who he hit Willey for six over long-on.

For the second day running, the gates were closed at 12.30—this time before the start—and for the umpteenth time England had to take the bus to Headingley. Headingley had been England's best bowler, now he was suffering from a leg strain, which

left Botham with three regular bowlers—himself, Willis and Bowden—and a rather more irregular ones, like Haynes, Gooch, Boycott, Wooller and Gartside. In the event, England did as well as could be expected to take the last eight West Indian wickets for 243 runs.

It was a difficult day for Botham, with his captaincy almost inevitably being called into question. I suppose the ultimate examination to see a captain might be to present him with a weakened attack—and one that was never particularly strong in the first place—on a good batting pitch and in fine weather against West Indians at Lord's, but a multitude of pounds and with West Indies being allowed to bat on that day at 265 for two.

Not surprisingly there were times when Botham got into a tangle. So, for that matter, did Gooch, who had shrewd and seasons when Botham was a captain as Willingworth when, in 1973, West Indies in their first innings scored 632 for eight declared; on the second morning then, West Indians made 60 in the last 50 minutes of the day. When Botham was in doubt as to what to do, he tended to bring himself on.

Then the left-handed Kallicharran came in, with Willis bowling, then looked to be no clear plan, thought out in advance, as to who should go where.

Where Botham is unlucky, is in being in charge on so many fields, to "hides". With the disappearance from the England side of Edmonds and Randal, Bresly was beginning to find this a problem too; now Gooch and Wooller had to work harder than having half a dozen athletes to deploy. Botham's only real bender and runner is Gartside. Times without number England's fielders were just too slow to intercept the ball.

Limited-over cricket and even one-day cricket championship fall into that category these days, with each

side's first innings being restricted to 100 overs—has reduced the call for a conservative captain to make a few more runs. In fact, who is the modern captain's preoccupation? There were times on Saturday, no doubt, when the fields placed by Botham could have been improved upon; but there is a lot to be said for learning the hard way.

In all the circumstances, Gooch was probably worth an over or two, and Boycott I thought might have been batted more than he was. Now that Botham may have Embury to help him out.

The Underwood of 1980 is not the great container, or quite the wicket-keeper that he was; when, on Saturday evening, he bowled Roberts, it was only his ninth first-class wicket of the season—and the season is already in its ninth week.

ENGLAND: First, Innings, 266 (c. A. Gooch 122; M. A. Holding 6 for 67; J. Garner 4-36).

G. A. Gooch, not out, 21; S. J. Boycott, not out, 11; J. Garner, 1-1, n-b 11; 10.

Total (no wkt), 266.

C. A. Gooch, R. A. Wooller, M. A. Holding, J. T. Botham, P. Willey, A. G. B. Wooller, D. L. Underwood, G. D. Willis and M. Hendrick bat.

BOWLING (no date): Roberts, 4-7; Garner, 2-1—0—0.

WEST INDIES: First, Innings:

G. Gooch, 1-0-0, b Botham, 25

G. D. Willis, 1-0-0, b Willey, 15



## SPORT

## Athletics

## Racing

## Happy beginning to the story of Penmaric

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

For those with an insatiable appetite there was still more good racing at Ascot on Saturday. In the two-year-old race for 1000m, to say the least, some of the performances were every bit as good as anything seen during the previous four days. Those who stayed to the bitter end were rewarded with a glimpse of what can only have been a good two-year-old in action. The way that Penmaric ran away with the Ercoll Stakes when Greville Starkey sent him about his business simply had to be seen to be believed, especially as this was his first appearance on a racecourse.

Earlier in the day Fingal's Cave had shown an electrifying turn of foot, the straight run in the Churchill Stakes in the style of a really good middle distance colt. And few could have faulted the way that Trevita made light of her big burden in the Ferhill Stakes on her first appearance of the season.

Reverting to Penmaric, he was the second two-year-old to come on the course during the week for the Olympic Games, and how nice it is to see that dedication and hard work are rewarded at long last. Hunter has never been one to leave much to guesswork and apparently a gallop with the Norfolk Spikes winner, Chumby's Special, indicated to him that the horse was ripe to have a very good race.

How right he was. With a

headstart of only one, the horse in question was Penmaric, who cost £35,000, a bargain price by American standards.

Hunter bought him for Desmond Scott, a life-long friend and supporter and George Rowles, who both own studs in South Africa. He was so sure that Penmaric would make a successful first appearance that he persuaded Mr Scott, who is also the chairman of the South African Breeders Association, to make a lightning visit to this country from his home in Durban just for the race. All is well, though, and yesterday morning Mr Scott found his horse understandably elated.

As for Hunter he is able to contemplate the future with a fair amount of optimism because in Chumby's Special and Penmaric he knows that he has two of the faster two-year-olds seen out this season. The only question is, will he likely to run next in the National Stakes at Sandown Park at the beginning of next month leaving Chumby's Special the task of taking on the French sprinters in the Prix Rovert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte. The conditions of the National Stakes look tailor-made for Penmaric.

John Dunlop is likely to decide

whether to send Fingal's Cave to the Curragh for next Saturday's Irish Sweepstakes.

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## The Times/ORC Poll

## The erosion of our will to work and why attitudes would be hard to shift

ne, when inflation is the annual rate of 20 per cent and when are demanding wage which at the least in line with the rise. The Times offers as a ion to the debate a which throws some inter- on the attitudes and is of the average id citizen.

urvey was carried out in Research and Com- and was jointly y The Times and the s for Research into attitudes. The latter are carried out by Lord Plovers and the most distinguished leaders in Britain (its included the late Sir Iven), has as its raison a simple proposition: arity opinion on key important and that this opinion should be to account in any depth, one of three to ed, looks at some of rest questions of our

s it that the average ts out of life? the Protestant work exist and exert influ- rkers wish to trade leisure? a distinction still an divisive element? have genuine social

rkers accept that it to work harder to higher standard of se are questions of for the politicians, as leaders, for the i for those trying to phlosophical school ad, and the survey answer them.

ings. themselves identify causes for Britain's and industrial prob-

ing too much 37  
gemen 25  
ment 23  
ployment and 23  
ts 18  
longer having 16  
ir work 16

is strong evidence of other questions has been a wide- age of attitude to that the work ethic significantly eroded.

ing

rkers have done so well out of wage inflation that many of them see no need to work harder.

They do not see much chance of harder work being properly rewarded.

However, when workers were asked to choose from a list of 16 items which were the root to blame for our economic and industrial problems, blame was in the main concentrated on a few items: union power, poor management, under-investment, high unemployment pay and benefits and the loss of pride

by workers in their job. What

Table 1

Q. On the whole are you happy or unhappy about the way things are going in Britain today?

	All	Men	Women	Management	Clerical	Skilled	Unskilled
Happy	20	20	19	18	26	18	19
Unhappy	72	74	71	74	69	75	74
Don't know	7	6	9	7	5	6	8

Table 2

Q. I am going to read out some possible causes of Britain's present day problems. Would you say for each whether you think it is a serious problem or not?

	All	Men	Cler	Skil	Unsk	Union	New U
Power of militant trade unions and shop stewards	39	44	40	38	35	33	47
Unions having too much power	38	39	42	35	30	33	46
Workers not caring any more about working hard	30	33	32	29	26	28	32
Low productivity caused by low investment in modern machinery	30	30	28	32	27	31	28
Low productivity caused by union restrictive practices	30	35	32	27	27	24	37
Poor Government whichever party is in power	30	24	27	34	33	35	36
Poor management	25	21	23	28	27	21	31
Unreliable delivery of British goods	22	20	25	26	21	24	24
Schools not encouraging the best brains to go into industry	20	18	22	21	21	20	20
Shoddiness of British goods	19	17	20	22	18	18	20
Lack of belief in ourselves	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Class distinction and lack of equal opportunity	12	11	10	12	14	16	9
Poor design of British goods	10	7	10	11	11	8	11

	All	Men	Cler	Skil	Unsk	Union	New U
Power of militant trade unions and shop stewards	39	44	40	38	35	33	47
Unions having too much power	38	39	42	35	30	33	46
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Shoddiness of British goods	19	17	20	22	18	18	20
Lack of belief in ourselves	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Class distinction and lack of equal opportunity	12	11	10	12	14	16	9
Poor design of British goods	10	7	10	11	11	8	11

There can be little doubt that not many people are happy with the state of Britain at the present time, as the first question in the survey shows (see table 1).

Those being interviewed were then given a list of ten possible causes of Britain's prob-

lems and asked to evaluate how serious each one was. Not unexpectedly union militancy and too much union power topped the list. But workers not caring any more about working hard came far on its heels—receiving more blame than poor management.

Class distinction and unequal opportunity as a serious cause of our problems were largely re- flected, coming second from the bottom of 13 items (see table 2).

However, when workers were asked to choose from a list of 16 items which were the root to blame for our economic and industrial problems, blame was in the main concentrated on a few items: union power, poor management, under-investment, high unemployment pay and benefits and the loss of pride

by workers in their job. What

is particularly interesting is that the closed shop was put right at the bottom of the list, together with class distinction and snobbery (see table 3).

In some ways this represents one of the most interesting findings in the survey and is worth some comment.

Class divisions are clearly reflected as a serious cause of our problems. So, too, despite the intense political anger which it has generated, is the closed shop. High unemployment pay and social benefits comes surprisingly high on the list and, presumably, represents a strong feeling of resentment about "work dodgers" and "free loaders".

Another significant positioning is that of "low productivity". Relatively few workers seem to identify it as a key problem for industry and the country. On the other hand, the dangers of under-investment appear to be getting through to a considerable extent.

There are some interesting differences among the opinions of non-trade union workers, trade union activists and managers.

And for those in managerial grades, while prepared to give some blame to poor management, there is a different order of

blame: the three "villains" for trade union activists are:

Under-investment 34 per cent  
Poor management 30 per cent  
Too much union power 24 per cent

For non-union workers there is strong identification of union power as the principal problem:

Too much union power 45 per cent  
Poor management 21 per cent  
Under-investment 20 per cent  
High unemployment pay 20 per cent

And for those in managerial grades, while prepared to give some blame to poor management, there is a different order of blame:

Too much union power 38 per cent  
Under-investment 28 per cent  
Poor management 25 per cent

Further light on the reasons for industrial problems came from another question. Those interviewed were asked to say whether they could work more efficiently than they do. The

majority, 56 per cent, said that they could not work more efficiently than at present, but almost four out of ten blamed the problem on old fashioned equipment. Only 16 per cent believed that union restrictive practices were stopping them being more efficient (see table 4).

The implication from the way opinion is weighted in this table is that the greater part of the obstacle to more efficient working is represented by external obstacles rather than a loss of the will to work.

But a series of further ques-

tions lead one to suspect that attitudes to work are rather more important than this table suggests.

The picture that emerges from these questions is that a substantial number of employees could work harder than they do, have little drive and ambition and would not work harder or longer hours even if they were paid substantially more. (Possibly the feeling that high taxation would largely remove the extra benefit plays a part in this finding.)

Table 5 shows

To be continued  
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## and Educational Institutions

### THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

#### hair of Law

University invites applications for a Chair of following the retirement of Professor J. F. from the Chair of Public Law. Applicants should have special interests either in public law or in fields which will complement those of the existing Professors, A. M. Prichard and J. C.

Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD; Ref No. 738.

Particulars and terms of application, return not later than 14th July 1980, from the

### IFTON COLLEGE, BRISTOL

#### Head of Mathematics

If Head of Mathematics becomes vacant in January 1981, applications are invited for the post. The International School of Mathematics is a well established and successful, preferably though not necessarily, research institution.

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Clifton College, Clifton, Bristol, BS8 3JR, with whom further details may be obtained.

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### SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

#### Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford

#### Professorial Level Social Science Appointment

Applications are invited for a senior social science post at this Centre. Applicants should be interested in developing research in the relationship between any of the social sciences and the law and legal institutions, although interests in economics may be preferred. The appointment will be at University Professorial level and may involve designation as Joint Director with Mr. D. R. Harris. In either case the person appointed to this post would enjoy within the University of Oxford the normal security of tenure for academic staff until the age of 65, regardless of the life of the Centre. There is a non-contributory pension scheme. The appointee may be offered a Fellowship of Wolfson College.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council, Dr. C. S. Smith, at 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD. Applications, including a full curriculum vitae, should reach him by 30 September 1980.

#### UEA NORWICH

#### Applications are invited for

#### LECTURESHIP IN

#### DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

#### ECONOMICS

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Applications should be submitted by 15th July 1980.

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Norman Moss on union attitudes to workers exposed to radiation

# The nuclear industry's emotional minefield

Trade unions are getting stirred up about radiation in the nuclear power industry. Unions have won some substantial awards on behalf of members who died of radiation-related diseases, and now the TUC is acting to get permitted radiation levels lowered.

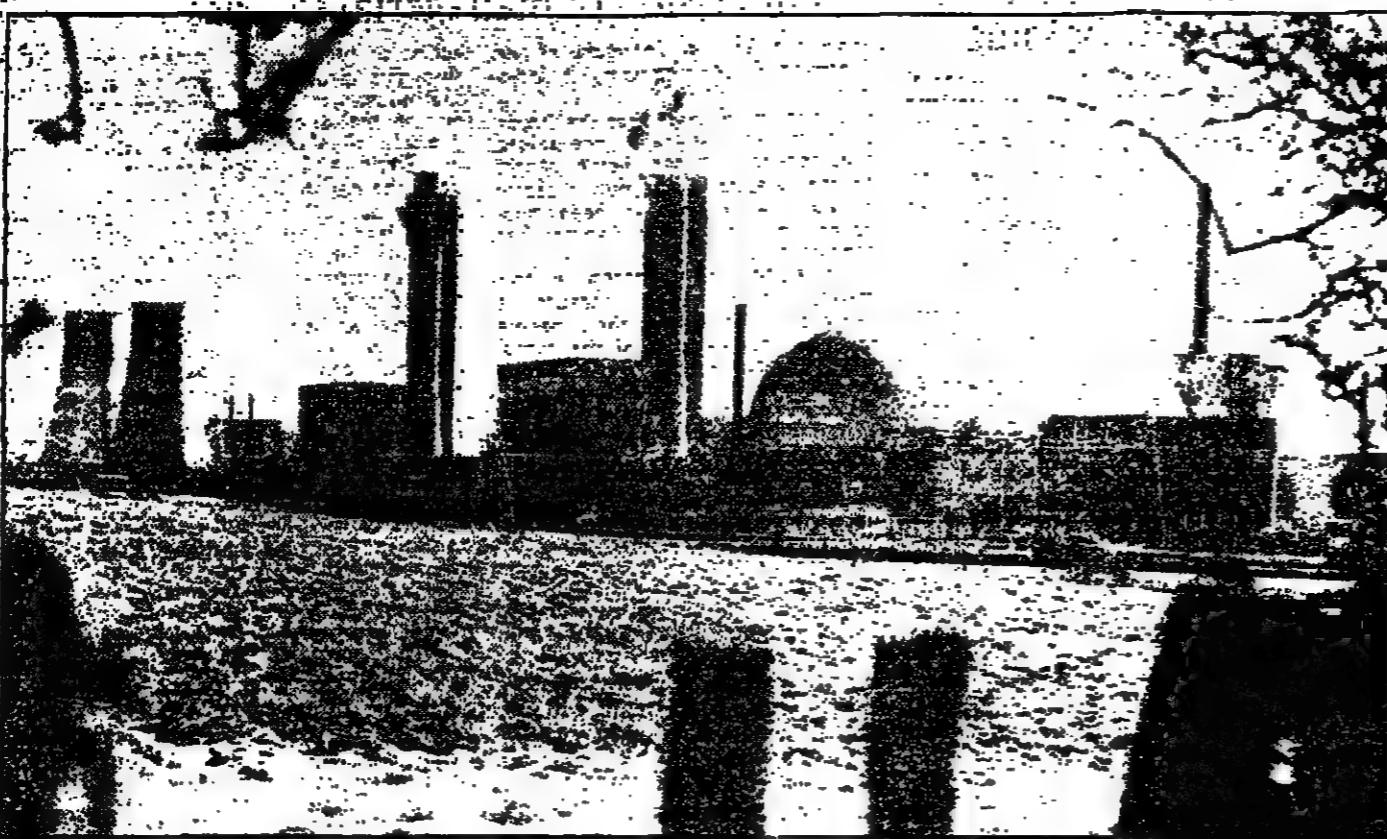
The unions are moving cautiously, because the subject of radiation is an emotional minefield for which there are no universally accepted maps. Any statement can set off an explosion of feeling, and any set of facts is likely to be challenged.

Except in extreme cases, it is difficult to prove that anyone's illness was caused by radiation from nuclear power. The diseases that it causes can occur naturally: anyone can contract cancer, or leukemia.

None the less, the solicitor for the General and Municipal Workers' Union won an award of £57,000 last November from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, which runs the Windscale reprocessing plant, for the widow of a Windscale worker, Malcolm Pattinson, who died of leukemia at the age of 36.

The settlement was reached out of court, after advice was taken from a panel of medical experts. BNFL said afterwards: "If such a rare disease is contracted by a radiation worker, the balance of probabilities could then be sufficient... to conclude that the disease could have been induced by this work."

With radiation deaths, the "balance of probabilities" is as near to certainty as one can usually get. Under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965, this is sufficient to establish the liability of the operator of a nuclear power facility. It is not even necessary to prove that the operator was negligent.



Windscale: the safety record is good but questions hang over the industry.

On this basis, the GMWU also won an award of £22,000 for the widow of Patrick Troughton, another Windscale worker. In his case, the balance of probabilities is tilted a little more, because it is known that years before he died, he absorbed more plutonium into his body than the prescribed limit, and the form of cancer from which he died, myeloma, is particularly rare.

James Connor also died of myeloma, at the age of 39, after working at Windscale and at the nuclear research centre at Aldermaston, where there was a leakage of plutonium in 1978.

His union, the Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Operators (ASGRO) negotiated a £28,500 out of court settlement for his widow.

Other cases are due to come before the courts over the next 12 months. One concerns a man who is still working at Windscale but has suffered cataracts.

The Transport and General Workers Union is looking into the health records of workers at the atomic weapons estab-

lishment at Aldermaston, where

there was a leakage of plutonium in 1978.

The safety record of the nuclear power industry is very good. The accident rate is low.

The general health of Windscale workers is better than the national average. But questions hang over the industry because of the effects of radiation.

Radiation causes deaths, but they are statistical deaths. They exist in the same state of quasi-reality as gamblers' odds and life insurance statistics.

It is widely—though not

universally—believed that any dose of ionizing radiation, how-

ever small, causes some damage

to an organism, and increases the chance of contracting a disease, even if by an infinitesimal amount.

The Atomic Energy Authority says the public receives less ionizing radiation from nuclear power than from colour television.

The increase is the same, however, the dose of radiation is distributed, whether it is for one person receiving a certain

amount or 10 people each receiving one-tenth as much.

If the total figures are large enough, that small probability should translate into actuality. One extra chance in 10,000 of one person contracting cancer becomes eventually one extra cancer victim on top of 10,000, at least in theory. But one cannot identify an individual and say, "He is the one, that extra case of cancer that was caused by nuclear radiation."

Trade unions must use these statistics as instruments with which to argue the "balance of probabilities", and courts must use them as a basis for decision. But they are constantly being challenged. Trade union officials have been shown figures produced by some American scientists, such as Thomas Mancuso on low-level exposure over a long period and Arthur Tamplin on plutonium, which purport to show that the harmful effects are much greater than the authorities believe. On the other side, some scientists are prepared to say that there is no hard evidence that low doses of radiation do any harm at all, and that the authorities get their present figures only by extrapolating downwards from the known effect of high doses.

Some trade unionists are anti-nuclear, and naturally, many of these are the ones who are expressing anxiety about radiation, either concerning individual cases or general levels.

A few trade union leaders are strongly pro-nuclear, such as

Frank Chapple of the Electrical

Telecommunications and

Plumbing Union (ETPU), the Chairman of

Scientific, Technical and

Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

Most trade union officials do not care very much, certainly not enough to cross swords with the likes of Frank Chapple and Clive Jenkins. They are taking care not to get involved in the fundamental pro versus anti nuclear argument. For the time being, any campaign the unions wage on the subject of nuclear radiation will be on a narrow front.

Facing both ways in Vene-

It was the best of times. It was the worst of times. It was the time when the Western world rallied itself to repel Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It was the time when Western allies were so strong they could not act. It was the time when the leaders of the free world, meeting in Potsdam, proclaimed their solidarity.

It was the time when leaders of the free world only spoke in political

The assessment in Vene-

tion is more fanciful than

made in London. The policy, based on keeping pressure on Moscow, is to get the Russians

Afghanistan, the profe-

cesses in distinct from the

camps say.

Moreover, there are

pluses in the account

Russians are having a ba-

-\$5,000 troops are in A-

stan, and it is estimated

these forces will need t

least to be held down. Specu-

lating that these reinforce-

ments will be delayed until after

Olympic Games.

Soviet casualties in A-

ghanistan are estimated to be

over 10,000, killed and

wounded. The Mujahid

Afghan resistance group

severely harassing the

forces and in a com-

mon

over large tracts of

Ultimately, though, t

Russians can bring into

some provinces the kind

power which will make

campaign, in effect, ge-

The United States is

thinning its military posi-

the area. The naval pres-

ence in the western Indian

where one aircraft car-

usually on station, has

greatly increased. It is l

for landing and supply

aircrafts in Oman, Kenya

and Somalia.

Political contacts with

Soviet leadership have re-

no sign, realistically sp-

or movement. The Russia

in Afghanistan and the

their actions that they int

stay there. The idea of a

and non-aligned Afgh

has its value, but the i

conference has yet to in

Paris intentions into de

the strong condemnation

Soviet invasion by the

world, has been under

Indian conflicts of local

interests.

The European effort is

to remove a root cause

third world's suspicion of

arm motives, has concen-

on the Middle East by

to the associate the Pa

Liberation Organisation

the peace process. It is

that the PLO also back

Soviet side on Afghanist

public pronouncements in

sound just as difficult

way, as Israel does in di-

ing those who try to he

cause.

The European view of

crisis, in any case, is

nuanced than that make

Washington. The over-

interest which is felt pa-

lantly strong in West

many, for obvious reason

Osprey, is to instigate

The invasion of Af-

ghanistan is seen by the Euro

not so different in kin-

previous Soviet interfe-

more or less direct, in

or South Yemen.

By contrast, for Pres

Carter, the invasion is

the serious development since

end of the war, which

to be confronted along

whole line of East-West

fronts.

This is the division

appears, which lies at the

of the differences in the

ace. In a way the roles

been reversed. Now the

pean community has been

more equal partner, in

of its political, industrial

influence, it has to

lose in upsetting the

West relationship.

The Europeans want de-

at the same time to

the campaign to get the

stands out, while for the US

States the point is to unde

the lesson to Moscow for

further military step can

tolerated. As the Vene

in get the best of both wo

the

attempt is being

to the

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## BOUR'S DANGEROUS ISSUE

ther was not a friend about Party anti-nuclear London yesterday. But like more than a cloud-dowse what is potentially most damaging and of all the disputes in the Labour movement there is no argument he undesirability of weapons. If these could be eliminated by inter-agreement there would be mutual reinforcing. In the party's special contract Wembley last month dedicated himself to the path of negotiations on unilateral nuclear. But this is not extremism, in and out of the Labour Party, are seeking, in Britain to renounce weapons unilaterally and later.

Unilateralism is once strong in the party. This was the tone of the speech at yesterday's NEC meeting. So it was of controversial party broadcast on defence, in which the party's spokesman on defence, Mr Rodgers, was given incredible though that the NEC statement

adopted by the conference was not unilateralist: it endorsed principle of "mutual disarmament in war and conventional" but it made important to unilateralism. Mr Rodgers had earlier called for American missiles to be stationed

in Britain, the policy statement rejects Cruise, the neutron bomb and any successor to Polaris. And when Dr David Owen spoke out against unilateralism at Wembley he was given a very rough reception by the conference.

This trend is dangerous both for the party and the country. The danger for the country if Labour were to become a unilateralist party, is that the United Kingdom might almost by accident find itself saddled with a naive defence policy that would gravely jeopardise British security—not because this is what the electorate wants, but because it might vote Labour into office on other grounds in the mistaken belief that once in government Labour ministers would not be so stupid as to carry out their promises on defence.

If Labour were to become a unilateralist party there would, of course, be a much stronger chance of its splitting. A new centre party, or something of that sort, would then be a probability. Unilateralism would be a much better issue than the EEC for Labour right-wingers to take their stand on. Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers were quite right to indicate in their joint statement a fortnight ago that they would not support a party that was committed to taking Britain out of the European Community. It was an act of principle for them to make this clear at this stage. But that is only one of the issues on which they feel strongly, and it is not one on which all Labour right-wingers are united.

Unilateralism, however, is an issue that unites them all. There

suppose he has not meant what he said when he endorsed the political case for Spanish and Portuguese membership. But feelings are running high along the border with Spain, and Spanish entry has been opposed not only by the French Communist Party but by M. Jacques Chirac, president Giscard's Gaullist challenger. It was noticeable that last week's events have not only produced promises of compensation for the owners of the Spanish lorries, but assurances of support for farmers in the Midi, including a ban on Spanish tomatoes.

The French Government is always sensitive to determined pressure of this sort, even though the number of people involved may be small. This was true over imports of British lamb into France, where the French took measures to prevent the lamb coming in, and persisted with them even when they had been ruled illegal by the European Court. It also applied to the "wine war" with Italy, when France restricted wine imports and Italy took it to the European Court. The case of Spanish fruit and vegetables is rather different, since Spain is not yet a member of the Community, but it is an indication of trouble possibly to come.

One conclusion to be drawn is that in spite of the expenditures over the years, the Community's

common agricultural policy has not met the needs of all farmers in France or the other member countries. It has provided big profits for the larger, more efficient producers—and encouraged them to produce surpluses—but has done much less for the small farmers. The farmers in the Midi, like many of those who take to the roads in other parts of France, are not prosperous men. They may overstate their case against their Spanish competitors, but they do feel genuinely threatened.

Another conclusion is that, strongly felt though the farmers' grievances may be, they should not be allowed to exercise an undue influence on issues of wider importance—such as Spanish and Portuguese membership of the Community or, for that matter, the budgetary implications of higher agricultural prices. The needs of the Community's farmers do have to be taken account of, and this can best be done by having a new look at the working of the common agricultural policy, particularly in the light of the changes which will be brought about by the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal. But even in the Pyrenees area—where Toulouse, after all, is an industrial centre—there are broader interests than those of the farmers, and that is certainly true of the Community as a whole.

line with the agricultural support agreement of the agricultural ministers and then the heads of government at the Venice summit meeting. Nearly everything the European Parliament (as well as the Commission) asked for has been ignored by the Finance Council, and its only victory is a sop of £146m.

It could look like a defeat amounting to rout if parliament this week kneels to the Council of Finance Ministers and, significantly, group leaders and members of the budget committee have already been busy in the corridors openly saying, ahead of the Luxembourg sitting, that they must find a way of preventing the passing of the budget as a parliamentary victory of some. Yet a victory of sorts it must be reckoned.

Not only do infant parliaments need time to grow. They must also adapt to new circumstances, in which the old and now defunct budget committee must be replaced by the EEC, however damagingly it exercises public tactics may have been, is that she has won the battle for a radical restructuring of the Community budget. After four summit meetings the deficit financiers of the nine are West Germany, the United Kingdom, and France; in that order, and all three now have a vested interest in doing what parliament demanded last December. But it cannot be done in 1980. The crucial changes will come in 1981, or 1982 at the latest.

Let us listen to a West German minister, Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi: "The Federal Government confirms with emphasis the need expressed in the EEC agreements for existing imbalances in the Community budget to be evened out at source by structural changes. It also underlines the necessity that the EEC Commission proposes, before June 1, 1981, effective measures to cut down farm surpluses so that the increase in agricultural expenditure can be kept below the increase in the Community's own receipts. Other changes in the spending structure must be made in such good time that they can come into effect from 1982 at the latest."

The parliamentary battle of last December has therefore been won, though on the flank and not by the Finance Council's new measures farm spending, in

## Disposal of state's Ferranti holding

From the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Religion and Technology Project

Sir, The importance of the electronics industry on society has rightly received considerable attention. The overwhelming significance within that fact of the way individuals and society respond to the production and use of electronics has regrettably received less consideration.

My association's interest in this matter is very real, not because we represent any of the people involved, but because of the cumulative effects of past Boyle recommendations and the way past governments have treated them.

In the electricity supply industry the pay of deputy chairmen of electricity boards is covered by the Boyle reference. Over the last decade or so the pay of this particular group has fallen more or less continuously in relation to the pay of the rest of the staff in the industry.

The current situation is that, without any increase arising from the latest Boyle report, there are now people at three distinct levels of managerial responsibility, of which the lowest, chairman of the highest, paid on virtually the same salary range. The pay of the main managerial group, incidentally, has not been improved this year at all pending the publication of the Boyle report, though the rest of the industry received between 17 and 20 per cent.

The industry as well as my union has, therefore, been faced with a ceiling on its pay structure which has been steadily coming down. Since there is no way in which the industrial unions will accept the limitations on pay increases which governments impose on the top posts, the effect is that the pay of engineers and managers in the industry, which my union represents, is subject to a continuous and entirely unacceptable process of compression, arbitrarily imposed.

Last year my association was on the verge of taking major industrial

## Compression of managerial salaries

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister should have prejudiced consideration of the Boyle report on top salaries in the public sector before the report has been published and before the Cabinet has considered it.

My association's interest in this matter is very real, not because we represent any of the people involved, but because of the cumulative effects of past Boyle recommendations and the way past governments have treated them.

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Last year my association was on the verge of taking major industrial

action in the industry to cope with just this situation, before we and the industry found a short-term way out of the dilemma. Further compression of salaries due to a failure by Boyle and/or government to keep the pay of the top posts clear of the pay of those beneath them must lead to a quite impossible situation for everybody concerned, if an ultimate outcome one day is an industrial dispute if no other recourse can be found.

The way we treat our top public servants seems to be part of the British disease. We have a major public sector but we do not want to pay the people who run it the market rate. The Labour Party is in favour of an expanding public sector but it is against paying anyone the market rate to run it. The Conservative Party is in favour of the market rate, but not in the public sector to which it is politically opposed. Like Tweedledum and Tweedledee our different governments continually pursue and undermine the top management of our major public industries, and it is quite absurd.

Public sector pay policy "at the top" is in a complete mess. In the Prime Minister's statement (Parliamentary Report, June 18) if translated into policy, will make it an even bigger mess. Nor is it possible to foresee the occasion when it will be timely to put it right.

I would ask the Prime Minister to think again and, at least, not come to any decisions until the public have seen the Boyle report and we know whether MPs will accept the same medicine as is suggested for nationalised industry.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN LYONS,  
General Secretary,  
Electrical Power Engineers'  
Association,  
Station House,  
Fox Lane North,  
Chersey,  
Surrey.  
June 20.

## Christianity and Sexual ethics

From Mr J. Dominic

Sir, The letter of Canon Bentley (June 17) raises fundamental ethical questions about human sexuality which are cause for concern to everyone. The issue can be briefly stated. What societies have inherited from Judeo-Christian tradition which forbids fornication and adultery because amongst other reasons, it is believed that sexual intercourse was meant for children, who needed the stable background of the family.

Effective contraception has severed the link between act and procreation, and apparently removed the reasons forbidding these patterns of behaviour. Hence the current crisis and moral confusion. If the principal meaning of the sexual act is procreative, then the anxiety and uncertainty is justified. However, a deeper examination of the Scriptures and the nature of the act indicates that its meaning is infinitely richer than that.

Sexual intercourse is a body language, and every act has the potential of communicating, with or without words, several things. It has the capacity to express thanksgiving. A couple can say thank you for the life they have shared. It is an expression of meaning, and of hope, that they will continue to share their life. It is a powerful means of reconciliation, as every couple knows. It is the means of affirming each other's sexual identity. It is the means of confirming personhood. It is a way of expressing love by sustaining, healing and promoting growth in each other.

The real meaning of sexual intercourse is to give life; new life in a few instances, and on every occasion life by reinforcing the integrity of the couple in and through love. The morality of intercourse depends on the conditions which allow the fullest possible realisation of the potential of the act. The prostitute and her client, the casual encounter, share bodies but little, if any, of feelings. Transient relationships engage a little more of the person, but not enough. It is only continuous, reliable and trustworthy relationships which allow the possibility of full engagement of the sexual potential and these are other words for marriage.

The morality of sexual intercourse is shifting from having its foundations based on procreation to the integrity of personal relationships of love. These demand an even greater effort, vigilance, and discipline than in the past, and they raise new moral issues. But they do make more sense, both to Christians and non-Christians, and may allow a new consensus to give meaning to the much debated use of the word love.

Yours faithfully,  
J. DOMINIC,  
Perth,  
Off Parrots Close,  
The Green,  
Croydon Green,  
Croydon,  
Surrey.  
June 18.

## Unrest in Paraguay

From Mr Roger Clapp

Sir, We share the concern of your Correspondent (report, June 13) over the fate of Paraguayan rebel leader, Victoriano Centurion, who sought refuge in the Panamanian Embassy following an abortive peasant protest near the Brazilian border.

We should like to draw your attention to the growing problem of peasant unrest in Paraguay which this incident highlights. During the past five years over 300,000 Brazilian colonists have entered eastern Paraguay in search of cheap virgin land. The evidence of more peasants by Paraguayan soldiers to make way for this rapid influx of Brazilian farmers has accelerated in the last two years, creating grave social discontent in rural Paraguay against Brazilian "invasion" of national territory. While the Government of General Stroessner, to suit its own ends, turns a blind eye to this problem, it is only to be expected that peasants will increasingly mobilise to defend their land rights which are being so ruthlessly suppressed.

For this reason the mobilisation of international support in defence of peasant land rights in Paraguay has become a priority task for our committee.

Yours sincerely,  
ROGER CLEGG,  
Secretary,  
Paraguay Committee for  
Human Rights,  
15 Burford Gardens,  
Pakers Green, N13.  
June 17.

## Changes in liturgy

From the Reverend John F. A. Williams

Sir, Some years ago, in keeping with the national trend, the numbers attending worship in this parish church were slowly declining. When the new services were introduced on Sunday mornings, the decline was arrested and the trend reversed: as a control, the Prayer Book service of Evensong was maintained unchanged and Sunday evening for the next two or three years, and the decline continued. This trend too has since been reversed by the introduction of contemporary services.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN F. A. WILLIAMS, Vicar,  
Highfield Church,  
36 Brookvale Road,  
Southampton.  
June 14.

## From the Reverend Malcolm A. Johnson

Sir, The manner in which a minister conducts himself and his service is of much more importance than the rite he is using. The clerical voice with its dissonances and strangleholds, aggravated by bad choreography and incomprehensible hymns, does infinitely more harm than Sermon Whateviers. The Anglican Church possesses a college of preachers; we now need a college for conductors. Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM JOHNSON,  
St Botolph's,  
Aldgate, EC3.  
June 15.

## Definition of theft

From Lady Phillips

Sir, May I express surprise that members of Parliament ("Stores" prosecutions for shoplifting", Parliamentary Report, June 16) do not seem to know the definition of theft.

The Theft Act 1968, quite clearly states that "A person is guilty of theft if he dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it, and that intent shall be construed accordingly (section 1 (1))."

The intention to permanently deprive has to be proved and shopkeepers are interested in selling their goods to honest customers, not spending time, money and energy on unnecessarily taking people to court.

Perhaps it is also salutary to point out that there is no reason why police or magistrates should encourage "guilty" pleas.

Both authorities are there to see that justice is done.

Yours faithfully,

PHILLIPS,

Member of the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention, House of Lords, SW1.

June 17.

## View on Gibraltar

From Mr Tito Benady

Sir, Your correspondent Harry Debets, in his article from Madrid which you published today (June 16), points out that there is a difference of opinion between the Spanish and British governments about when the "famous cooperation" on the basis of reciprocity and full equivalence of rights referred to in the Lisbon Agreement between the British and Spanish foreign ministers last April, should come into effect.

But whether one is inclined to accept the Spanish view that it should be simultaneous with the opening of the frontier, or the British view that it should follow that event, surely the one interpretation that is not admissible is the one being given to it in Gibraltar. Where over the last few weeks political leaders, including the Chief Minister, have said that while

Spaniards will be allowed to work in Gibraltar, the present law which precludes all non-British nationals from playing an active part in trade union affairs will not be changed, nor will Spanish workers be allowed to form their own unions. In addition, restrictions on the right of abode, purchase of property, and owning of businesses will be maintained.

The apprehension of the people of Gibraltar, who are faced with an open frontier for the first time in 11 years is understandable, yet it must be evident that this is not the way to promote friendship and cooperation with their neighbours and that this attitude goes directly against the spirit of the Lisbon Agreement.

Yours faithfully,  
TITO BENADY,  
Goldsborough House,  
Manxie Street, WI.  
June 16.



# DEFENCE

ar 1980 has been commonly regarded as a watershed for British defence, marked by the first White Paper of a government dedicated in principle to raising the order of national priorities. posterity will view it as such is partly upon a number of decisions to be announced and upon the ability of the Government during the next few to put its principles into practice.

budget allocation in today's prices, projected, without raising Mr Pym's budget, by still more than 3 per cent.

Some adjustments will be necessary to accommodate the costs of a replacement for Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent during the 1980s. The Government has committed itself to continuing with a deterrent of some kind and, on Minister of Defence advice, seems likely to buy the Trident 1 submarine-launched missile system from the United States. This would cost at least £50,000 million after Britain has built four or five new submarines to carry it and developed a warhead. Although the cost will be spread over 10 to 15 years, it will impinge upon existing equipment programmes in the late 1980s, and perhaps upon the country's various contributions to Nato.

at the Government's insistence to continue its 3 per cent rises for the next three years in the recent Defence in the carefully drafted budget, it shall not feel obliged to abandon its policy of growth path, we consider it a policy if we modify pending plans in action from year to year information dependable", it said in display of pragmatism.

ministers whose instrumental budgets cut are already balefully at Mr Pym's Secretary of Defence. other hand, it is hard to understand Government can defence committee

them already. Present Ministry of Defence studies are exploratory only.

Further studies are underway to explore Britain's own capability for intervention overseas—that is, outside the Nato sphere of influence. Again there are tensions with the avowed objective of ensuring that Britain has enough trained men and the right equipment to enable such intervention—probably in support of the Americans. There is no plan to establish a separate force or a new clutch of bases east of Suez.

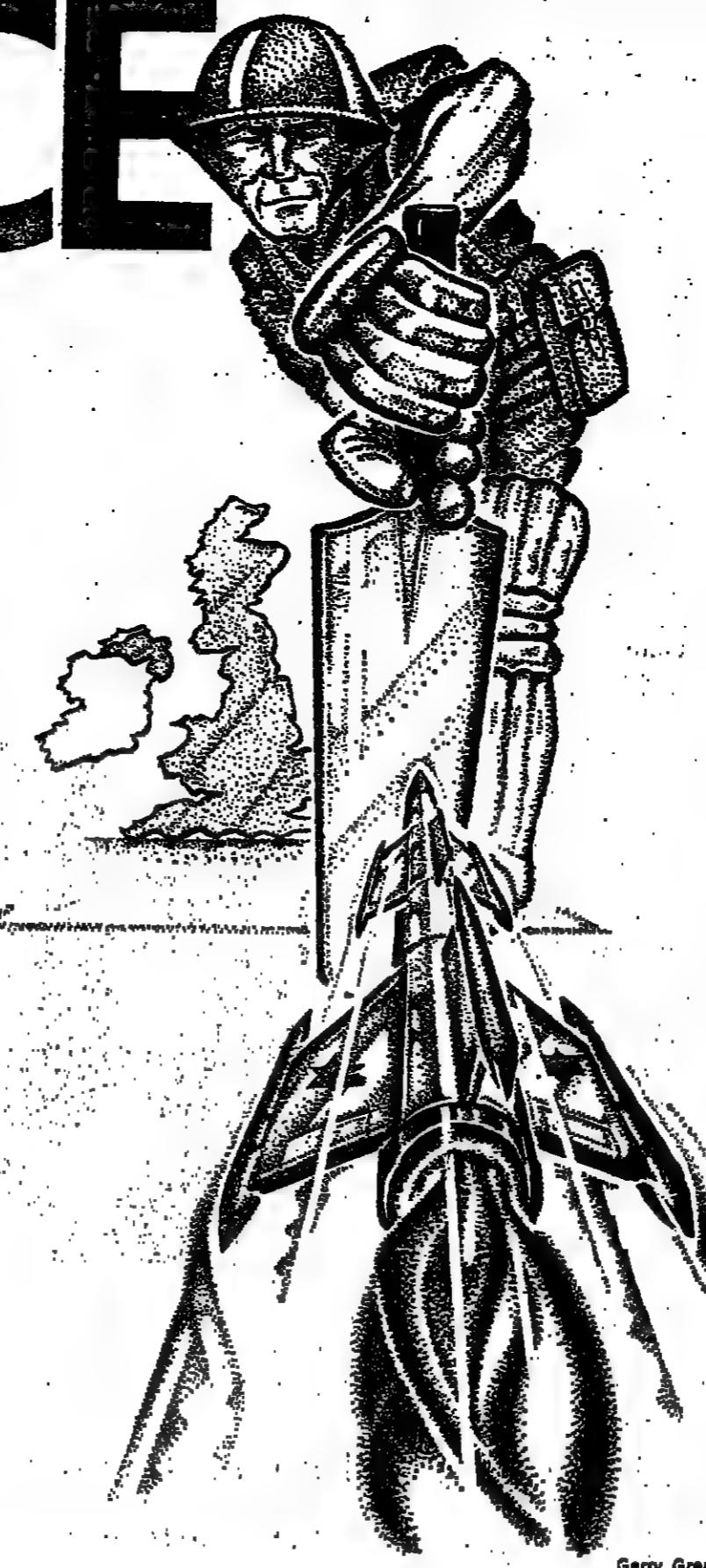
It remains however, an interest which, if developed, could cause a further re-allocation of priorities.

So far Britain's forces have remained admirably balanced—and so has its contribution to Nato. The Royal Navy provides a bulk of allied defences in the eastern Atlantic and the Channel areas; the Army contributes a corps with four small armoured divisions to Nato's Northern Army Group on the Continent; the RAF, apart from the squadrons in West Germany, has to protect Nato air space round the United Kingdom, which is the largest national air defence region in Nato Europe; and of course there is the strategic deterrent which is committed to Nato, although Britain's Prime Minister has her finger on the trigger.

Other adjustments will have to be made after last month's Nato meetings in Brussels, where ministers, including Mr Pym, endorsed an American request to accelerate a number of force improvement programmes. The acceleration which means that more money will have to be spent more quickly, is the indirect result of American plans to undertake fresh commitments on behalf of the West in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Then there are other areas which Mr Pym is exploring on his own initiative. One is that of offensive chemical weapons with the objective of providing a retaliatory capacity against the Soviet Union—which has plenty of

Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent



كذا من الأصل

## Morale unaffected by Ulster

From the soldiering point of view, Northern Ireland has diminished significantly.

Soldiers in Northern Ireland can be deeply frustrating. It is possible to see a known killer walking the streets of Belfast, but it takes hard evidence to get a prosecution. And a soldier on rotation might find himself on duty for 100 hours a week, with a appalling conditions.

Nato is kept fully informed of unit movements and there are detailed contingency plans for the return of units in a crisis to Germany that are accepted by Nato as workable and effective.

The Army's force level in Ulster is under constant review, and the number of troops in the province has been steadily declining. To minimize the disruptive effects of frequent and brief visits to Northern Ireland, the Army is placing greater emphasis on longer-term tours to reduce the number of short ones.

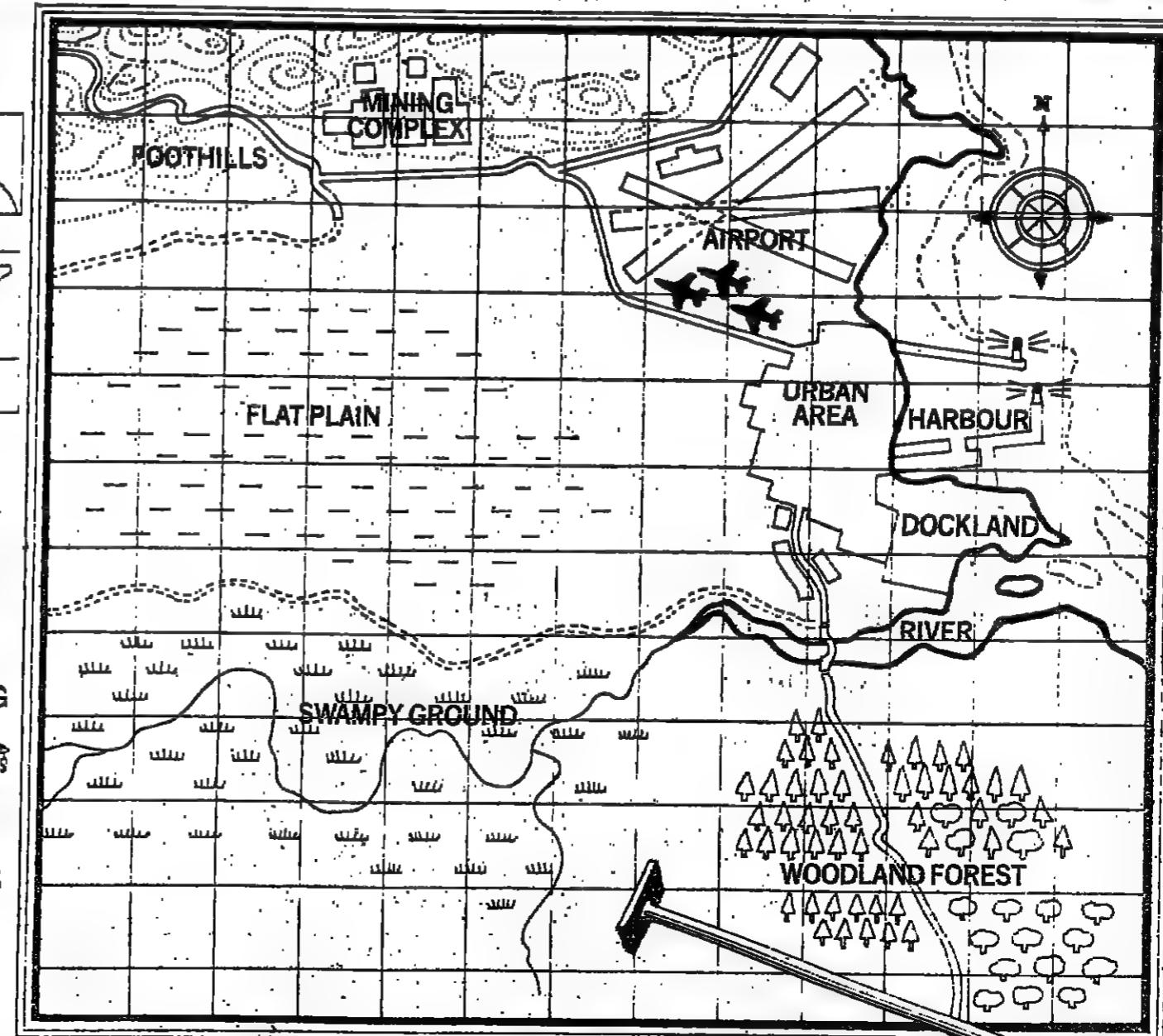
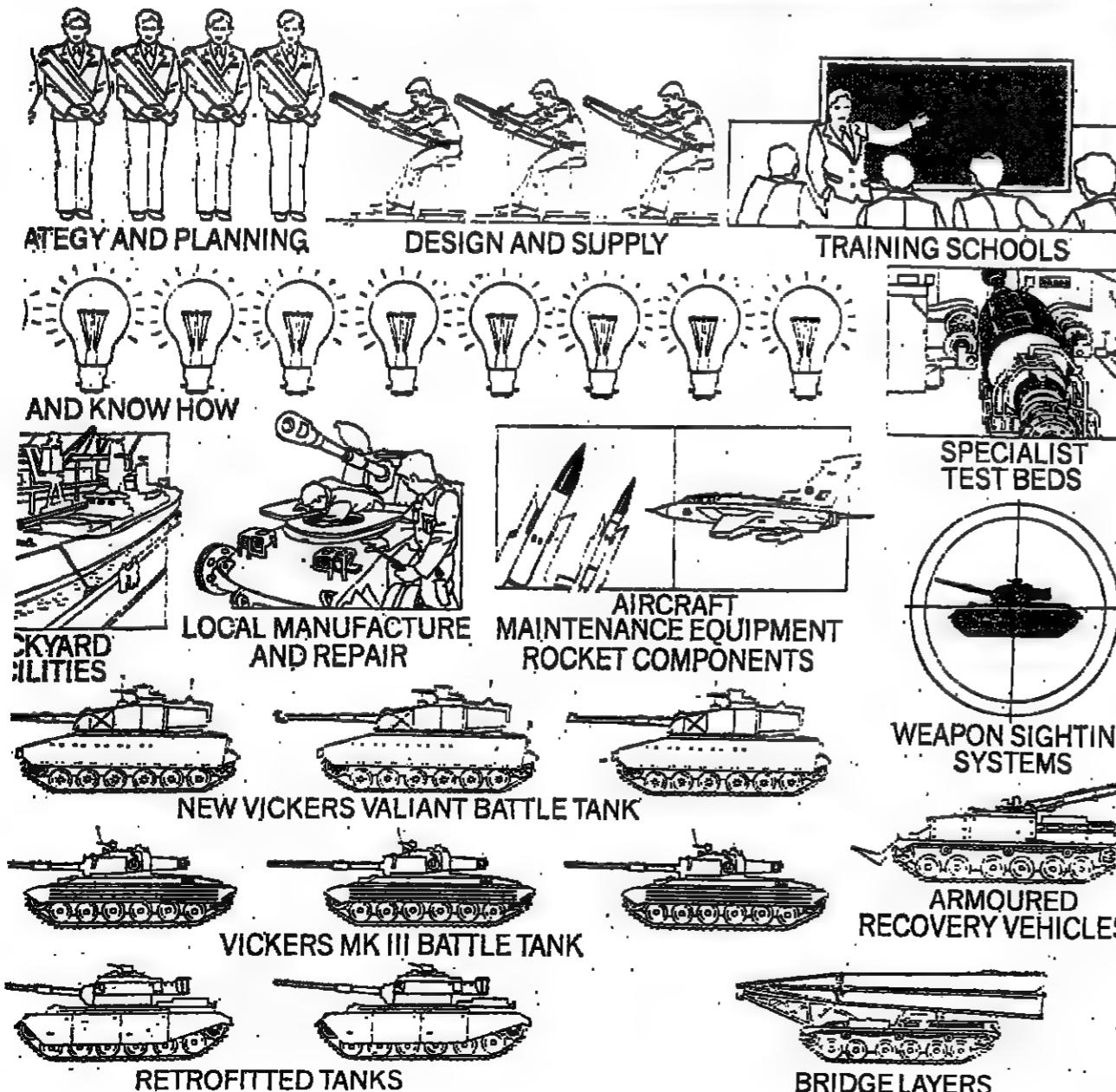
The short visits were for four months but that has been extended by a fortnight, which will have a significant effect on the length of time between each visit. A delicate balance has to be struck, because if the short tours are extended too much the periods of absence will become inordinately long, and the number of soldiers with experience of Ulster would fall unacceptably.

However, the increasing emphasis on resident battalions will minimize the dislocation to training and family life caused by the short rotation visits. Despite the gruelling conditions endured by many soldiers in their makeshift short-term accommodation, there is no evident effect on morale. The prospect of going to Northern Ireland also does not seem to affect recruitment; indeed in the last quarter of last year a sizeable increase in recruitment was indicated.

Nevertheless, the prospect of being involved in the vicious little war in Ulster, in which the soldier does not have the initiative, does deter a few. The evidence suggests that family pressures are instrumental in putting some people off, rather than any personal disquiet.

The Army says that not only is recruitment showing an encouraging trend; the number of soldiers buying

Christopher Thomas



## Before we talk about the pieces, we talk about the board.

At the same time as our designers look at ideas on paper, they look at how they'll work on the ground. Not all terrains, for example, are suitable for the 70 ton class tank (and we ought to know, we manufactured the Centurion and the Chieftain). Which explains why this month we're launching a tank called Vickers Valiant: a tank carrying 100mm armour which can operate in terrain where 70-tonners cannot. However, we're not just talking about a new tank. We know that some countries will want to set up their own military workshops, factories or training

schools, we can also help. (Whether we're talking about tanks or any other project).

In fact, whether we're developing and building tanks, test systems for aerospace, or laser gun sights, we observe one rule.

It's not enough that an idea works on paper, it's also got to work on the ground.

If you'd like to know more about Vickers and what we're doing in defence, write for a Vickers Today booklet to: Vickers Publicity Services, Vickers House, PO Box 177, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4RA.

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Vickers House, Millbank, London.



Men of the SAS in training on the Brecons.

## Arms salesmen thrive in high-risk business



As long as the world's political turbulence shows no sign of declining, Britain's defence manufacturers can shrug off the recession problem afflicting most of the industrial sector. The defence business, probably worth at least £5,000m a year to British manufacturers and sustaining possibly about 500,000 jobs, shows every sign of continuing to grow.

The bright profits are usually in exports, according to a recent survey\* of the leading 60 defence manufacturers by Inter Company Comparisons (ICC), whose analysis showed that on average 38 per cent of these companies' sales were abroad. But that is also where the high risks are, as Iran's defence contracts, that cost Britain £1,500m in last contracts, emphasises

stable, but regimes under pressure can also be ready customers for defence goods. The honeypot, for the arms salesmen, is undoubtedly those areas of the world under threat from big power politics, but where the national purse can stretch to the most up-to-date defence systems, the oil-rich countries of the Middle East being the most obvious example.

The latest Defence White Paper, on the 1980-81 defence budget, shows how much British spending alone supports the British defence manufacturers in both public and private sectors. Just over 40 per cent of the defence budget goes on equipment procurement, which amounts to £4,730m this

year.

A detailed breakdown of defence spending shows that in 1978-79 spending with suppliers amounted to £3,300m on items as varied as food, fuel, electronics and aerospace.

The heaviest spending is in high technology, with 20 per cent of all output on electronics going to defence work and more than 60 per cent to aerospace production.

Sales of defence equipment abroad was put at about £1,200m this year, which will directly sustain at least 75,000 jobs. Britain's own defence needs will support at least another 200,000 jobs directly and probably as many again indirectly.

The White Paper shows what high costs are involved in producing the latest defence hardware. The Sting Ray anti-sub-

marine torpedo, being developed by Marconi Space and Defence Systems (MSDS) as a "smart" missile capable of hunting its prey, is costing about £320m as an overall programme. A sea-bed operations vessel (SOV) being built by Scotts of Greenock, is costing about £80m.

Because of the secrecy that necessarily surrounds much defence work, it is not easy to plumb quite how many private sector companies are involved in the defence business to greater or lesser degree. The Ministry of Defence claims that all the main industrial sectors feel the benefit of defence spending.

ICC, in a separate financial survey\* of defence manufacturers, this year identified 112 companies that are substantially involved in defence manufacturing. In other survey implies sales in the private sector are running at about £2,700m a year.

What is clear is that defence spending can, because of the advanced research and development needed, make available to companies new skills which can be channelled into the civil development. The Electrical Engineering Association in its annual report for 1979 confirmed that this is particularly true of the electronics sector.

The Sting Ray project, for instance, has thrown up likely benefits for a number of companies. MSDS's contract for final development and initial production is worth £200m, but the re-

search benefit extended to a number of companies.

MSDS was involved in the guidance computer, Marconi Avionics in other parts of the guidance system, Sperry Gyroscope in the steering system, Chloride in battery development, Lucas Aerospace in propulsion motors and Plessey in computer memories.

Marconi's parent company, General Electric Company, is expected to gain in applying computerized control to industrial processes, while Plessey sees commercial possibilities in memory microcircuits with low power consumption.

The ICC surveys demonstrate the profitability of the defence business, although companies that rely mainly on Ministry of Defence commitments appear to have lower profits than those involved in exporting defence goods.

In the survey of the 60 leading defence manufacturers, ICC found that in the three years which ended in April 1979 greater awareness among many nations of the importance of military equipment had been good news commercially for defence manufacturers. Average profit margins increased from 8.2 per cent in 1977 to 10.2 per cent in 1979. Sales growth in the first half of the three-year period was 20 per cent, and 23 per cent in the second half. Fourteen companies showed sales growths of more than 25 per cent.

The top 10 companies in the sector were Marconi Radar Electronics, Ferranti Westland Aircraft, Lucas Aerospace, Marshall of Cambridge (Engineering), International Aeradio, EMI Electronics, Short Brothers and Hunting Engineering. Westland and Short were losers, but Marconi and Racal, both involved in electronics, accounted for 37 per cent of total private sector sales and 69 per cent of total pre-tax profits.

Defence Equipment Manufacturers' business rates report by Inter Company Comparisons, 81 City Road, London EC1Y 1BD.

—Defence Equipment Manufacturers and Distributors' survey by Inter Company Comparisons.

Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

One of the more surprising facts of the past 13 months is that on no occasion have troops been called on to maintain essential services during an industrial dispute. But this reflects not so much any Government reluctance to use them as the determination of Whitehall and the Armed Forces not to become involved in public duties which they cannot properly perform.

There are three areas in which the services are called on to help the authorities, national and local, in peace-time. One is called Military Aid to the Civil Power (MACP), which includes support for the police in Northern Ireland, and anti-terrorist operations like the recent Special Air Service raid on the Iranian Embassy in London.

The use of troops to perform essential services during strikes is called Military Aid to the Civil Ministry (MACM) and the third, Military Aid to the Civil Community (MACC), includes

anything from rescuing stranded householders during floods to building a playground for handicapped children.

All come under the blanket heading of Military Aid to the Civil Authority (MACA) and are controlled by a department at the Ministry of Defence called Defence Secretariat No. 6 (DS6). MACP was separately controlled by another department called DS10 until quite recently when this was scrapped as part of the Ministry's contribution to Whitehall economies.

MACP remains the most sensitive area, awakening as it does fears of intervention in politics. Such fears have had little foundation, in modern times anyway, and curiously, there is no special legislation under which the forces carry out such duties. The SAS men who raided the embassy were technically exercising no more than the common law right of every citizen to go to the help of the police.

MACM, however, is only marginally less controversial, for equally obvious reasons. Its legal foundation is partly the Emergency Powers Act of 1920, which is a wide-ranging Act allowing even the requisitioning of vehicles to keep the country's wheels turning. But a lesser Act of 1964 endows the forces with as much legal power as they

need for obvious reasons. They need to have some training on how to fight fires and how to evacuate the wounded and the sick. They have air traffic controllers in the RAF, and they have plenty of drivers who can handle heavy trucks.

But they cannot run a coal mine, or a power plant, or a steel mill. Moreover, with a total manpower of only 320,000—and abundant military commitments—their numbers are a constraint.

There was a plan to use troops last January when the country was threatened by a greater strike, but rejected. There was also a suggestion that they might become involved in the dispute with hospital workers—but this was rejected on the ground that the services could not possibly cope on a national scale. So their lack of involvement during a so-called winter of discontent reflected most clearly the nature of the disputes which took place in 1977-78.

The range of jobs they can perform remains limited, however. There are some skills which the services have

holding response. The ministry, like the services themselves, is wary not only of over-commitment but also of the political implications.

The MACP can be a good means of improving civil-military relations. A household who is saved from a blazing house is likely to feel some gratitude and admiration for the soldiers who have saved him. But to antagonise trade unions in a general sense would be counter-productive.

Moreover, the services, even if they have enough men of the right skills, are reluctant to neglect their military training—which could be one result of a prolonged dispute. Soldiers might join the army to see the world—but not to work as dockers or miners.

Even when performing MACP the forces prefer to consult trade unions first. To help to build a children's playground or clear a nature reserve is a national park might be sound and innocuous enough and calculated only to please. But if this jeopardized the jobs of civilian workers, the result could be unhelpful to everyone.

Henry Stanhope

## Countering a crisis in call to colours

Among the rather strange statistics in this year's Statement of the Defence Estimates is the forecast that while at present one in 12 boys leaving school enters the services by the end of the decade more than one in nine will be needed. Yet this represents only a modest planned increase in manpower, since the higher ratio is more a reflection of other statistics than a subtle ploy to reduce unemployment.

As the statement says: "From 1980 onwards there will be a declining number of young men entering the 16-19 age range from which the services normally recruit". Moreover, natural wastage proceeds at what, in civilian life, would be regarded as an unusual rate. Twenty-two years is generally a lifetime for a serviceman, although officers may stay longer. In the last nine months of 1979 nearly 8,000 men left before completing six months, about one quarter of them being described as unsatisfactory, for disciplinary or other reasons.

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## The missile that 'smells' its way like an air torpedo

The cruise missile is a product of the most complex electronic technology. It is a weapon with a nuclear warhead, which may be launched from the air, from submarines or from the ground. Programmed according to an electronic map of European terrain, it carries on-board terrain-recognition: it "smells" its way, like an air torpedo (only 20ft in length, at 500 mph and at any level from ground level beneath the surface), to an intermediate level, stopping short of and be scattered widely over the outright exchange of strategic ICBMs between the super-powers.

This strategy was favoured in the United States, since it offered recourse to nuclear weapons without putting American cities at risk. Even the small loss of Europe, the West (or the United States) might then be seen to win the war. In Western Europe the policy was advanced on different grounds. It was argued that nuclear superiority in tanks and conventional forces was better than 30 metres, would be met by the threat old warriors have been given with NATO reserving the card in their favour: "we option of first nuclear strike" or "selective, discrete strikes" at military targets by these highly accurate weapons. What then might ensue is stated a good deal less clearly.

This is, of course, a very dangerous strategy, which is more convincing in a war-games simulation room than in any real political world. The strategists move little markers on the map, and take out selected targets—airfields, installations, Prague, Kiev, Oxford or Bonn. Eminent and experienced authorities—Lord Louis Mountbatten in his speech at Strasbourg in May 1979, Lord Zuckerman in The Times on January 21—have stated in emphatic terms their disbelief in the feasibility of limited nuclear war.

Nevertheless, this thinking dominates United States strategy, and was restated by Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security adviser, in The New York Sunday Times (March 20, 1980): "The President, he said, must have other options, including an apocalyptic nuclear exchange." The theatre of limited nuclear war is such an intermediate option, and the cruise missile is the hardware designed for this.

Cruise missiles will be "owned and operated" by United States personnel (Mr Pym's words in the Commons, January 24) on United States Air Force bases. Mr Pym's announcement last week of the choice of Marham, near Huntingdon, and Greenham Common, near Newbury, provoked general surprise. The war might be fought within a "theatre" from these bases as well as in East and West Germany, and the missiles will then be moved

in time of "emergency" to negotiate disarmament with the Soviet people just the same about the SS-20. But if we are really to suppose an enemy capable of a sudden first missile strike, then cruise missiles hunched at Molesworth and Greenham Common will be perfect targets for the two ghouls "Pearl Harbor".

Britain has been the most eager of all West European nations to take cruise missiles on board. In view of the patriotic sentiments expressed in the debate on our independent deterrent, this is very odd. For these missiles commit Britain without recall to the games-plays of the Pentagon. They are a visible symbol of subjection, and in each and every crisis (whether it concerns British interests or not) someone else's finger will be on our trigger.

Not all our allies have been as enthusiastic. Norway and Denmark refused even to consider them. The present allocation is 96 to West Germany (plus 108 Pershing IIs), 160 to Britain, 112 to Italy, and 48 each to Holland and Belgium. On the eve of the Brussels decision last December, the Dutch Government was defeated by a united campaign of Dutch churches, Radicals, Labour and the left and it has postponed acceptance.

Now the Belgian Government also has run into "unanticipated problems" (7 March).

Not so much a mariner, more a marine technologist

modern sailor is not so much a mariner as a marine biologist. The bridge is no longer a place of decision-making but a control room, a computer system brought about by the application of electronics and computer data processing. The information needed for navigation and surveillance work is projected on to a table-top, navigation screens and on long or short range scanners for instant recognition in the operations room.

Inevitably, microprocessors are being adopted for these services and for the ship's internal equipment, in order to increase reliability and to reduce costs. Signs of immense changes are visible without going on board a modern warship. One need see them recently in the middle of London when visiting frigate moored inside HMS Belfast at its current berth by Tower Bridge. These two vessels represented two generations of ship. The sleeker curves of the frigate showed what computer-aided design and modern shipbuilding methods had done to the design of the hull, resulting in a marked difference between the silhouettes of the young frigate and the old modern warship. One need see them recently in the middle of London when visiting frigate moored inside HMS Belfast at its current berth by Tower Bridge.

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Although radar observation is a routine procedure, there are still deficiencies in the rotating aerials needed to cover the 200 miles range.

Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The large number of developments taking place in the evolution of surface fleets and vessels is perhaps overlooked. Yet there have been fundamental changes in design and operation which make today's warship able to fulfil a wider variety of roles. The need for them to serve so many purposes puts a burden on those who have to plan and design them. The extent of the intensity needed was expressed in a recent proposal for a joint American-European frigate which would be based on a European hull and an American combat system.

The second part was visible in the superstructure of the ship in an area of impressive such as a marina showing 5in guns, Harpoon missile launchers, torpedo launchers, a tracker radar, a spherical radome and a galaxy of other attachments.

The wisdom of trying to make this union is a matter of opinion, but the plan showed the wide variety of demands that can be made on a vessel being designed today.

In the United Kingdom there is a wealth of scientific and technological knowledge available to turn such demands into practical projects. One of the most technically feasible, for instance, is the application of computer processing to the electronic bridge is under continuous scrutiny and revision by the Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment at Portsmouth. Advances are tried and tested from the overall management of the vessel by the crew using new systems down to the improvement in the design of individual items of equipment.

One like these seemed to out from every vantage point. Thus the crew has the instruments for inshore navigation, surveillance over a 200-mile zone, ship-to-ship communication by telephone and communication by satellite.

With debates about the strategic importance of Paris and its possible replacement by Trident, much of the discussion on defence affairs,

## Despite doubts Britain will probably buy the Trident-1

The Government is expected to announce soon a decision to buy the Trident-1 missile system from the United States to replace Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s. An announcement has been expected since late 1978, when it became clear that the Ministry of Defence officially favoured the Trident and that the Americans were willing to sell.

There are lobbies supporting other options, including a cruise missile (air-launched, ground-launched, or submarine-launched); a prolongation of Polaris, with new submarine projects; or the abandonment of a strategic deterrent of any kind.

Doubts about the wisdom of buying Trident have, if anything, increased in recent months, and in some instances have been expressed by strategic thinkers of some eminence. But the view of the Ministry of Defence, supported by information to which nobody else has access, remains unchanged; and so, as far as one can tell, does that of Mrs Thatcher's Government.

The objections most likely to influence a future government (assuming that the present one has made up its mind), are financial. The United States sold Polaris to Britain at a cut price because President Kennedy was embarrassed by the American withdrawal from the Skybolt programme in which Britain was involved. The maintenance of the four-boat force is now costing only £1.5 per cent.

Only one yard, Vickers at Barrow, now has the plant and workforce to design and build nuclear-powered submarines. To slot in a programme for the strategic deterrent would mean building more submarines.

Whether Britain eventually ends up with Trident, or Polaris, or a submarine-launched cruise missile, it will mean building more submarines.

The Trident missile, which has a range of 4,000 miles, can carry multiple independent warheads and has much greater accuracy than Polaris, whose range is 2,800 miles, and it should significantly improve the effectiveness of the British deterrent.

It should enable the submarines to hide in a wider area of the ocean, and should help to ensure that at least some of the missiles will penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system ringing Moscow.

Colonel Jonathan Alford of the International Institute for Strategic Studies and Professor Peter Nailor of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, argued in a recent paper that these advantages, though considerable, were unnecessary given the limited scope of the British deterrent, and said that Polaris, with four or perhaps five new submarines, could be kept in service and still be effective enough to deter.

Lord Carver, former Chief

of the Defence Staff, has expressed similar doubts over time could be as high as the need to retain a fully independent deterrent. The name is capable of striking at Moscow, the protected nerve-centre of the Soviet Union.

Ministry of Defence experts argue on the other hand that to keep this kind of deterrent that the Americans have pleased our own own Polaris missiles in the early 1980s would not be much less expensive. As the British deterrent is replaced, only once every 20 years or so, then should not the Government make a proper job of it when it has the chance?

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The timing of the announcement, with American considerations chiefly in mind, is particularly significant. In the first place, the main cause of the apparent delay. Under a Trident programme Britain would ideally build five submarines, each carrying up to 16 of the American missiles with British warheads. There has been some speculation that Britain might adapt the intermediate range Polaris warhead product of the £1,000m Chevaline programme which is nearing completion.

The total cost of a decision is usually given as £5,000m. But this is probably a conservative estimate and it could be as high as £6,500m. Professor David Greenwood of Aberdeen University, who is probably Britain's leading defence economist outside Whitehall, recently calculated that in the late 1980s the annual cost of procuring the Trident package and of maintaining the Polaris force at the same

H.S.

There is also some doubt as to whether the strategic implications of the idea that there can be an objective, neutral, "consensual", technological view of such matters is the pretence under which defence experts, television commentators and senior civil servants have imposed a moratorium and dangerous political decision upon us.

To be sure, the SS-20 is equally menacing. What is required is a new approach.

The author is an historian and political writer and is one of the initiators of the Campaign for European Nuclear Disarmament.

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To be sure, the SS-20 is equally menacing. What is required is a new approach.

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## Eyes in the sky watch the arms below

ence satellites part played by satellite communications in immediate or signs of nuclear missile launches. The same is true of the strategic arms talks (SALT) negotiations between the US and Russian space agencies to verify each other's levels of accuracy.

communications satellites in daily use by the forces as a matter of course. Even the abortive rescue of the largest number of satellites in routine use. They form part of the Defence Satellite Communications System designed to link together the American High Command with ground forces, airborne and airborne units and command post to the DSCS satellites. The first generation of the DSCS network became operational in 1967, but the array of satellites was not completed until 1968. These communications relay stations were operated in an unusual way compared with the technique at present accepted.

Iran showed the mique at present accepted links in the 1960s and improvement to be used in

for this form of radio link. The satellites were placed slightly below the geostationary orbit which is 22,250 miles above the Earth.

There was an earlier plan of appearing to be in the first fixed position above the earth, the craft form a ring giving wider coverage than the Nato scheme to cover operations in the Far East and Indian Ocean. It weights about 50kg and is assembled from three packages. A dish about 4ft in diameter is erected on a tripod which allows the miniature dish aerial a full 360° rotation in azimuth and 0° to 180° in elevation.

A waterproof box is attached to the tripod carrying the radio transmitter to send telegraphic messages. The device transmits and receives, but this is achieved through the simplest type of link using a push button so that the equipment does only one or the other at one time.

Before these terminals for forward ground use were built for the Army, a shipboard satellite communication unit called Scat was built for the Royal Navy by the same industrial team. The stability of these devices provided something of the challenge as did the compactness problem for the ground version.

Pearce Wright

## Programme for protection against chemical attack



missiles which the Government is hoping to have in East Anglia changeable chemical nuclear warheads.

development of chemical warheads is not new, but interest among strategists in chemical weapons is. The defence paper says: "Unlike Nato, the Soviet Union has a major capability for offensive chemical warfare. Soviet forces maintain large stocks of chemical munitions and are fully equipped and trained to operate in a chemical environment.

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, judges this reexamination by referring to analyses suggesting a threat from the Soviet Union, which is thought to have increased the quantity and quality of this type of weapon over the past decade.

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The defence paper says: "Unlike Nato, the Soviet Union has a major capability for offensive chemical warfare. Soviet forces maintain large stocks of chemical munitions and are fully equipped and trained to operate in a chemical environment.

opposition to nuclear weapons. Indeed, if past conventions were honoured to the letter and spirit, the threat would have been removed long ago.

The use in war of poison gas and other chemical weapons is prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which all major nations are now parties. Some accept the protocol as an absolute prohibition, others include it in their laws.

Yet only two years ago there was optimism that America and Russia were close to an agreement re

stricting all chemicals that could kill or produce serious injury".

The achievement of arms control covering such weapons would have been a magnificent epilogue to the campaign against this most sinister application of science for harm. The opposite has occurred.

Various groups committed to the abolition of chemical and biological weapons of destruction have sought to revive their protest. An impetus to that revival has come with the publication of *Rage against the Dying*, an account by Elizabeth Sigmund of the campaign against chemical and biological warfare which she started as a populist movement in 1967. It gives a glimpse not so much of duplicity in the part of the Ministry of Defence and successive politicians as of the cloistered view that afflicts those whose window on the world is from Whitehall.

That applies equally to the Foreign Office advisers on these matters as well as to the defence specialists involved in the actual creation of more potent weapons.

The first exercises have already been held. Modern lethal nerve gases are based on organophosphorus compounds which are chemically related to certain pesticides. Nerve gases are stored as liquids and released as aerosol sprays which deposit microscopic droplets that can enter the body by inhalation or absorption through the skin.

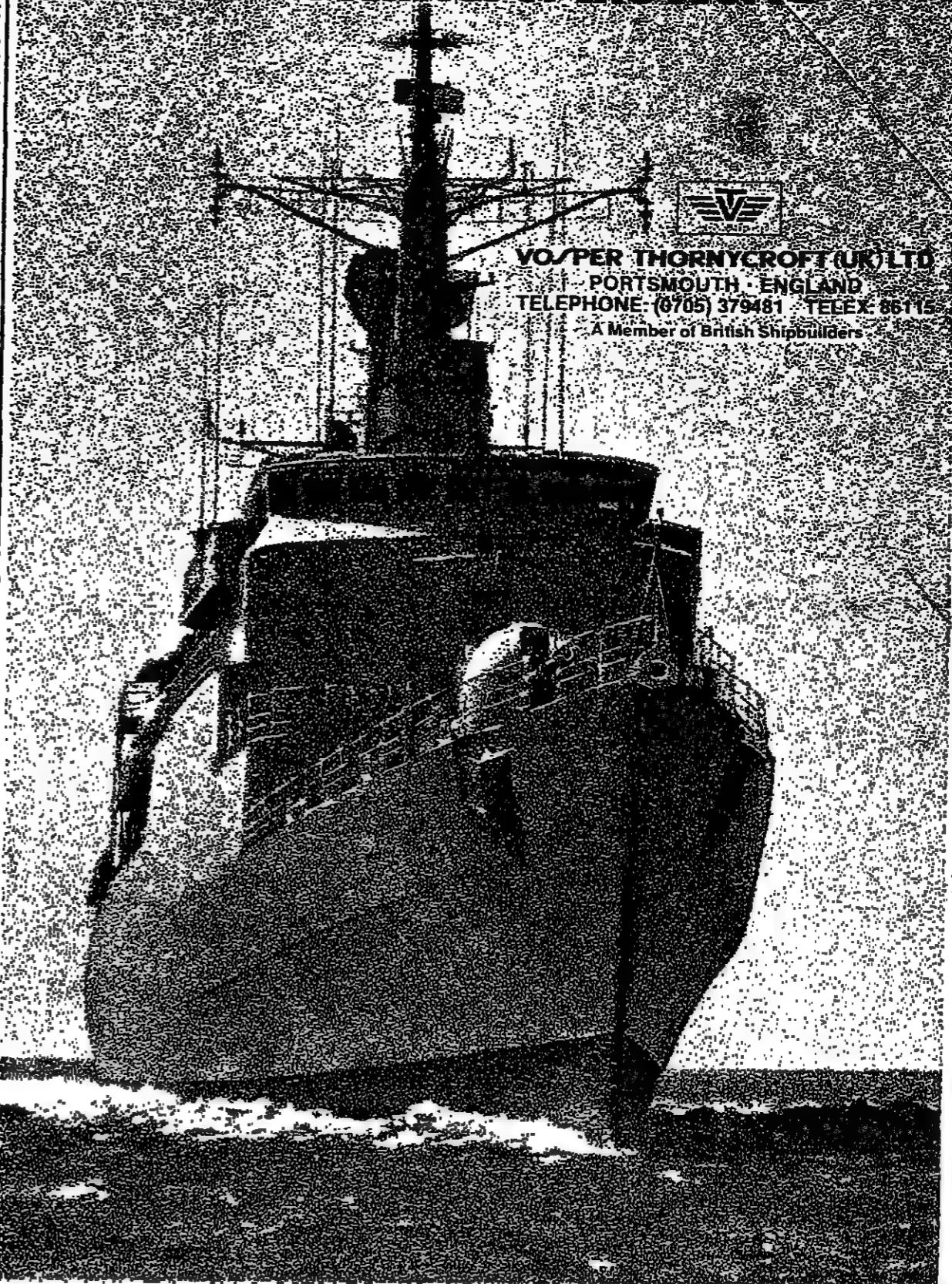
The mechanisms for paralyzing the central nervous system differ, but about one million of Sarin and 100 million of VX, the two standard American compounds, is a lethal dose. The potency of Sarin, believed to be the standard Russian nerve agent, is in between the two. As a battlefield munition no other poisons match the nerve gases for toxicity and speed of action.

Protection depends on the use of effective suits and gas masks far more than on the effectiveness of antidotes. Therefore the military sales guards have concentrated on perfecting non-absorbent charcoal filters (for gas masks) for soldiers as the main line of defence.

In theory the chemical weapons issue should be one of the more fruitful subjects for disarmament negotiations.

But the use of chemical weapons in battlefield conditions carries an immense potential for causing damage.

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THE TIMES MONDAY JUNE 23 1980

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Breaking down  
British  
reserve,  
page 26

### Stock Markets

Ind 471.8

Gilts 70.53

sterling

3355

lex 73.8

lira

lex 83.4

11,7680

ld

3.50

new

month sterling 161.161  
month Euro \$ 91.91  
month Euro \$ 91.91  
day's close)

### BRITISH

### 5 major ports on ready week

Major reports on the  
of the City will be  
this week. On Wed-  
nesday Harold Wilson's  
on the functioning  
of the institutions will an-  
findings after three  
investigation.

expected to propose an  
funding, financed in  
16 pension funds and  
and in part

Set oil revenues, to  
industrial investment, al-  
committee is split on  
a way this should be

The building societies  
to bear the brunt of  
vite's criticisms for  
of compensation.

by the Fisher report  
at Lloyd's will

in its findings on the  
city's main insurance

should be organized

criticisms in the wake

se affair.

perspective, page 27

### adviser

Carter has an-

will nominate Mr  
Goldfield, 39, a pro-

member of the Council

of Advisers. He will

Lytle Gramley.

### merger

ta-Uniroyal Engla-

Merger-based ty-

er, has agreed the  
of a majority stake

Colombes de Paris,

measures for the

of the majority of

ters at 60 francs

30 per share.

### symposium

atives of the Soviet

community and of the

and scientific minis-

discuss the state of

of Italian industry

during a visit to

### ring sales up

rent increase of 4.5

in total engineering

the three months

ary compared with

the quarter just be-

in. The Government's

bers Monitor statis-

over from industrial

### spends £33m

Enka is to spend

the next five years

izing its man-made

at Azriat in Nor-

The money is to

to new machinery

to manufacture nylon

### £5m

and France have

protocols in Paris

Egypt a total of

£153m) in

redits to start dig-

away in Cairo and

the country's tele-

### £5m pressure

overnment may be

to pay norms and

ernalia of incomes

only to control the

of its own workforce,

Leeds Chamber of

in its monthly

### debts talks

ations for South

ll begin a two-day

o Paris tomorrow to

measures against that

rowing debt burdens,

in Keizai Shimbun

in Tokyo. Creditors in

United States, Britain

### sian rubber

la wants to establish

natural rubber ex-

similar to that of

next year.

## Call to involve Opec moderates in help for poorer nations

From David Blake and  
Peter Norman in  
Venice, June 23

their own national monetary  
policies were not subverted by  
the "explosive growth" of  
lending on international financial  
markets.

But though recycling is con-  
sidered a necessary evil at pres-  
ent, the heads of government  
agreed that a more important  
role should be played by recog-  
nized international financial  
institutions such as the Inter-  
national Monetary Fund and the  
World Bank.

In considering the Western  
world's response to the energy  
problem, the accent was on  
unanimity. No hint emerged  
from the conference to suggest  
that the European countries  
Carter's failure to live up to  
commitments made at  
previous summits, or at the  
anomaly of Prime Minister  
Pierre Trudeau of Canada being  
voted into office on election  
platforms that run counter to the  
views of the oil-producing countries.

Mr Roy Jenkins, president of  
the European Commission, gave  
warning that a failure to keep  
the developing countries afloat  
would damage vital export  
markets for the West and con-  
tinued the need of introducing  
downwards spiral of recession  
affecting both the North and  
South of the globe.

Running like a thread  
through the statements of the  
seven heads of government at  
the summit was a disenchantment  
with the process of merely  
recycling the wealth of the oil-  
producing nations to the develop-  
ing countries.

Besides suggesting that  
current arrangements were  
encouraging the Opec members  
to evade their responsibilities  
to the developing world, Herr  
Schmidt pointed out the strains  
involved for the world's  
financial system.

He called on the Opec states  
to increase their aid effort to  
a level commensurate with their  
economic power, either by  
increasing ex gratia payments or  
introducing lower oil prices for  
the developing countries.

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producing nations to the develop-  
ing countries.

President Valery Giscard  
d'Estaing of France said that  
the West had the potential to  
increase the use and supply of  
non-oil energy sources by the  
equivalent of up to 20 million  
barrels of oil a day by 1990.

The communiqué to be  
published tomorrow will stress that  
fiscal incentives should be pro-  
vided to boost energy invest-  
ment.

The head of government will  
agree as a rule not to build any  
more oil-fired power stations,  
to increase efforts, including  
incentives, to substitute the  
use of oil in industry, to  
encourage oil saving investments.

## Ireland 'may become world oil centre'

By Nicholas Hirst

Offshore Ireland could prove  
to be a new international oil  
providence, according to a report  
by Wood Mackenzie, the Edin-  
burgh stockbrokers.

At worst, the report says, the  
Irish continental shelf may have  
small, isolated pockets of oil,  
but with a find of possibly 200  
to 300 million barrels of re-  
serves made by the BP/Aran  
Energy group in the Porcupine  
basin, the potential is much  
greater.

Only one well has so far been  
drilled in the area, making it  
impossible to estimate  
accurately the size of the field,  
but the signs are good. Wood  
Mackenzie points out that a  
field of only 100 million barrels  
would have a marked effect  
on the Irish economy.

It could account for almost  
half of domestic oil consump-  
tion and bring a £300m boost  
to the balance of payments,  
which is running at a £700m deficit  
this year.

Ireland's unemployment is  
around 8 per cent, inflation  
moving up from 16 per cent to  
an expected 20 per cent and  
the public sector borrowing re-  
quirement up to around 11  
per cent of gross national product.

The best chances of commer-  
cial oil finds are thought to be  
in the Porcupine Basin where  
BP/Aran has made its find and  
a Phillips test indicates a lot of  
oil—like the one above the  
contract being in doubt because  
the company cannot raise the  
funds.

Extracting the oil will not be  
easy. Water depths are 1,000  
metres and more, deeper than any  
development in the North Sea  
so far. The structures are  
heavily faulted, making assess-  
ment difficult, but it is thought  
that the amount of oil in place that  
could be recovered may be

To date 56 exploration wells  
have been completed offshore  
Ireland since drilling began in  
1970. Exxon tested a well at  
1,500 barrels a day off the south  
coast but decided that the  
prospect was not commercial.

The Irish Government has  
recently asked for a reexamina-  
tion but so far there has been  
no sign that development will  
be carried out. Kinsale Head, a  
gas field, was discovered in this  
area and commercial production  
began two years ago.

### THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	sells	sells
1.00	2.01	11.16	11.16
30.55	32.55	110.50	110.50
62.50	65.50	116.50	116.50
7.72	2.65	2.74	2.80
13.19	12.64	165.75	153.75
5.82	8.42	10.65	9.60
9.86	9.46	3.97	3.72
4.29	4.07	2.38	2.32
102.00	97.70	66.00	61.00
1.13	1.08	Barclays Bank International Ltd	Barclays Bank International Ltd
1980.00	1980.00	1980.00	1980.00
520.00	505.00	505.00	505.00
4.65	4.45		

Notes for small denominations by  
Bank of England, as supplied by  
Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Barclays Bank International Ltd

Barclays Bank

## MANAGEMENT

## Chester Barrie: ready made for the eighties

To the well-catalogued disaster in the men's suit market—down by a third to six million units annually within five years—was added in 1978 the well-known name of Chester Barrie. Then a private company with one of the plusher prestige labels in the business, Chester Barrie had fallen into the hands of the receiver.

Hit by cash flow problems, it turned in, during 1977, a £283,000 loss on a £4m turnover, according to the receiver. At that point Austin Reed, the menswear makers and retailers, stepped in and handed over £800,000 for Chester Barrie's main factory at Crewe.

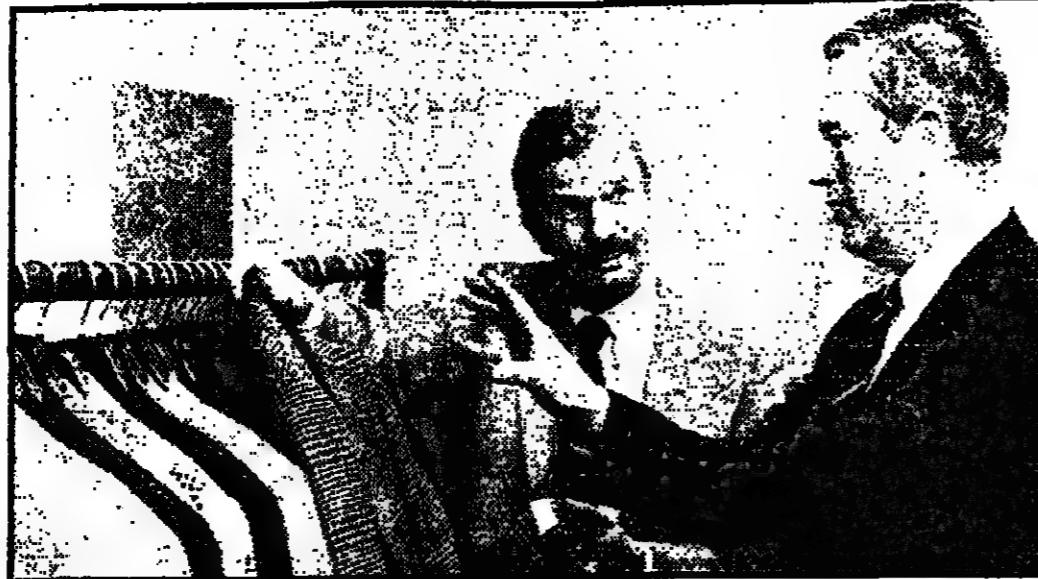
After an injection of some £450,000 together with organisational changes, Chester Barrie's performance is giving a lot more cheer to Mr Barry Reed, Austin Reed's chairman and chief executive.

While Austin Reed's nearly 50 retailing outlets are, like others in the field, battling doggedly against what Mr Reed describes as "difficult conditions", Chester Barrie has fully sold next autumn's production.

In the year to last January Chester Barrie brought in a £400,000 profit on a £2.2m turnover, which represented a respectable 32 per cent return on capital.

Mr Neil Fitton, Chester Barrie's managing director, says he is optimistic that next spring's production also will be sold out—although some effects of recession may be felt even by Chester Barrie's up-market customers. Their suits sell at around £275, against the £400 and upwards of the Savile Row made-to-measure variety, although Chester Barrie has its own exotic, like customers sports jackets at £350 and the odd vicuna overcoat at £2,000.

Chester Barrie suits are ready to wear, although in a



Mr Barry Reed (left), chairman of Austin Reed and Mr Neil Fitton, managing director of Chester Barrie: measuring up to tougher times.

myriad of fittings, and sell on the high quality of the mainly British materials used, plus the comfortable fit that comes from a largely hand-sewn product.

So, in the year to last January Chester Barrie is chasing more export orders, particularly in European markets like West Germany, although 55 per cent of production already goes abroad with half of those exports finding their way on to European backs.

It fits with a strategy of overseas expansion which has led Chester Barrie to licence Hickey-Freeman, another exponent of high quality ready-to-wear, to manufacture across the Atlantic for the United States market. Within five years sales of Chester Barrie in America are expected to reach 30,000 units—two pieces suit being a typical unit—compared with present Crewe production of some 43,000 units.

Mr Reed, a firm believer in

licensing for royalties (which earned Austin Reed nearly

£250,000 last year), has sought a manufacturing tie-up in Japan; but nobody measured up to the quality needed in such an operation.

So, while Chester Barrie garments made in the United States, will this autumn reach a wide range of American outlets that will be different from those used by Hickey-Freeman for its own production, the (1,000 units-a-year) Japanese market will continue to be met by Crewe products—but with one difference.

A Japanese marketing offer has led Chester Barrie to put together its first collection of luxury grade goods, like ties, belts and scarves, to capitalize on the Chester Barrie label. "There is potential for a nice business elsewhere if we can get the type of product right," says Mr Reed.

Since Austin Reed took over the Crewe operation, the largest export increases have been in Switzerland (up 69 per cent)

Italy (up 65 per cent) and France (up 25 per cent).

There are other possibilities in Europe, including Spain, but forays have been made in South America, although Brazil has been firmly removed from the list because of payment problems.

Import controls have squeezed exports to Canada and tariff difficulties have hit other trading markets like Australia.

Even with a virtual doubling of prices forced on Chester Barrie products in Australia, what Mr Reed regards as the indefinable attraction of the quality built suit is expected to keep a niche—albeit in the more expensive end of the market.

All this impetus is only part of the reason why Chester Barrie has been turned round to profit. At Crewe, Austin Reed's capital spending not only improved facilities for the workforce but introduced air conditioning controls which not

only produced better working conditions but provided the best climate for handling fine fabrics like silk, cashmere, mohair and worsted. A humidity and temperature controlled finished goods store has wiped out the cost of reprocessing materials which had been stored for long periods.

Three computer-controlled steam presses have reduced the number of skilled pressing operations on which the shaping and crafting of suits depends, although hand ironing, demanding at least an hour's painstaking work for each suit, is still an essential part of the process.

Austin Reed took on 370 of the former workforce of 770 at Crewe and, unusually, is a trade which relies on part-time labour, insisted on a working week of at least 35 hours so as to maintain consistent levels of production. Some 80 per cent of the workforce is female, which is normal for the trade.

Mr Reed and Mr Fitton also slimmed production to what they thought the market would stand. Before Austin Reed took over, Chester Barrie was turning out some 1,000 units a week with a workforce which, taking into account part-timers, was the equivalent of around 600.

Chester Barrie has now

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Japanese threat to leave IWC hits support for whaling ban

From Mr Alan Thornton  
Sir, Mr Ross Davies (June 17) reports that Japan is considering withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the establishment of a new whaling organization limited to whaling countries, in the event of a moratorium being passed by the commission.

The same threat was made by Japan at the 1979 IWC meeting and it is certain that this very potent threat influenced more than one conservation-minded country to vote in favour of killing whales which they believed deserved protection.

In 1980, the threat still disturbs many nations which are members of the IWC and which support a whaling ban. To the distress of conservationists in this country, the threat appears to be tempering their support for an end to whaling despite the unprecedented support that a moratorium enjoys both within the commission and in the international public generally.

It has been eight years since 53 nations voted unanimously in support of a moratorium on the commercial hunting of whales at the United Nations Stockholm conference on the

human environment. Surely, the Mr Yonezawa cannot be serious Japanese delegate to the IWC, when he states that there is "no valid reason" for a moratorium.

The opposite is, in fact, true. There is in my valid reason for whaling to continue. This is an opinion shared by the majority of the member nations of the IWC, and by many tens of millions of people throughout the world.

The threat by Japan to withdraw from the IWC is an immoral attempt to further undermine the effective conservation of great whales, as well as the stated aims of the IWC, which include "the protection of great whales for future generations".

In recent years, many people have questioned whether such a tremendous responsibility should be left in the hands of a commission which is so unrepresentative of world opinion. However, the IWC is recognized as the international organization responsible for great whales.

In 1980, the IWC has received numerous proposals for the protection of whales; these

should be made

Japan

to withdraw

from the IWC

and to withdraw

from the IWC

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Breaking into the virtuous circle

It-edged market took Friday afternoon of £1,600m of new government in its stride. Both domestic and foreign investors are increasingly confident over United Kingdom interest rates, which are closer to home, and they have no left behind.

ems reasonable to ask, however, or not the long end of the gilt where yields are down to around 6 per cent, is not starting to move too id of events. Most economists have, upated their inflation projections past few months, both for this year. Few would see present long yields a real return for at least another month.

of course, is not going to worry the of investors overmuch. So long as believe that long rates have passed peak and will be falling substantially the next couple of years, they will with fairly large negative returns over-term.

W. Greenwell in its recenty Bulletins) that argues that the es should now concentrate on long yields down relatively sharply to allow companies to rebuild their ases.

is a double attraction in this

t, namely that it would not simply be a strengthening of companies' sheets but would also facilitate a of corporate short term borrowing.

would take pressure off the aggregates. In other words it produce a form of virtuous monetary

problem lies in breaking into that either the Government could lower rates by reducing its long-term in the grounds that monetary policy is becoming dangerously. Or it could take further action the public sector borrowing by even tougher action on lending.

re lies the rub, for it is the trend spending over the past couple of that is perhaps cause for most the rate of increase in Consolidated expenditure—over 30 per cent in the months of the new fiscal year—May central government borrowing may well have been exception. It will not be enough for ensuring improvement will be needed end of the market is going to a kind of headway that looks for short/medium stocks over the months.

ly profits

ming

e market

ll the evidence of a recession the market has been bounding ahead. Two weeks the FT 30-share index by more than a tenth and this a flood of company reports warning order books and more.

test set of figures on company the Central Statistical Office enough. Although company by 3 per cent in the first three of 1980, this included both stock and North Sea oil profits.

ng the former, profits of industrial companies show a p. But once the North Sea sector out as well, then profits for the ter will certainly have been well

turn is likely to gather pace year proceeds and the National for instance, recently forecast a ent fall in 1980 in gross trading in industrial and commercial s if both stock appreciation and are excluded.

he City tends to discount the NI's industry alarmist, the forecasts from ground are scarcely encouraging as drastic.

Govt, for instance expect gross profits to drop by 6.3 per cent in this would include a much larger ion from North Sea. At the North Sea and industrial

and commercial company profits may be down by 22 per cent or by 27 per cent if stock appreciation—which is forecast to decline slightly—is removed.

Perhaps more relevant to the stockmarket are the figures produced by Phillips & Drew which cover only listed companies. As P & D point out, they include a large slice of the relatively more profitable non-manufacturing sector, while excluding the likes of BL and BSC. P & D expect company profits from industrial companies to be maintained in 1980 following a 5 per cent rise in 1979.

Thereafter P & D looks for some recovery in 1981 but not much. Industrial sector profits could rise by 5.10 per cent.

P & D's forecasts may be more encouraging.

### Rates of return on trading assets of industrial and commercial companies<sup>(a)</sup>

	Pre-tax historic cost	Pre-tax historic stock appreciation	Post-tax real
1973	19.6	15.0	6.1
1974	19.1	10.9	5.2
1975	17.7	11.2	4.7
1976	19.5	12.6	5.1
1977	18.8	14.4	5.8
1978	18.0	14.9	5.9
1979	17.8	11.6	4.1

<sup>(a)</sup> Including their North Sea activities. Source: Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, June 1980.

ing than some of the broader-based figures produced by others. But even so they scarcely seem to form the basis for a bull market.

### The Prudential High risks for high reward

Coincidence or not the Prudential made a timely announcement last week that it intends to back technological innovation in this country to the tune of £20m.

For one of the central recommendations of the Wilson Committee on Wednesday will be that the investing institutions should channel up to 10 per cent of their annual cash flow into industrial investment.

Quite apart from the perennial problem that their fiduciary duty lies with investors, the institutions have never been at ease with equity investment in smaller companies.

Some of the schemes that Midland Bank, for example, has set up with pension funds over the last couple of years are failing to live up to their promise. And there is always the disastrous episode of Spey Investments to bring too adventurous fund managers to heel.

Part of the problem of course is that few institutions have the time or expertise for this kind of investment. And that was one of the reasons behind last week's other move by the institutions in the equity investment area last week, the establishment of the Venture Founders Capital fund by a group of Scottish fund managers since individual members had found it increasingly difficult to identify potentially successful entrepreneurs.

The Prudential, however, is going one step further and will back high technology companies which is a field the City, where it has tried, has found difficult to understand. So there may be scepticism about its new brainchild Prutech.

But in enlisting the help of PA International and the impressive research capability of its Parcentre operation, which runs four research laboratories around the world, the Prudential is making the right start.

Prutech will bring ideas already pre-financed to companies for production and marketing, traditionally one of blindspots of the high technology business.

At the outset the Prudential has made it clear that it does not expect any return for perhaps five or even 10 years but over the long-term Mr Ronald Artus, the Prudential's chief investment manager, plainly wants to see a better rate of return than he could have achieved from going into the gilt market.

It is this understanding that high technology can take time to germinate that is a real breakthrough in the Prudential's scheme. Whether other institutions with the same financial muscle can take up the challenge is another matter.

There have been three important inquiries into Britain's financial system since the First World War — Macmillan's on finance and industry in the 1930s; Radcliffe's on the working of the monetary system in the 1950s; and now Wilson's whose report will be published on Wednesday, on the financing of the financial institutions.

Both conceptually and in terms of the ground they tried to cover, each has been different. Perhaps more relevant to the stockmarket are the figures produced by Phillips & Drew which cover only listed companies. As P & D point out, they include a large slice of the relatively more profitable non-manufacturing sector, while excluding the likes of BL and BSC. P & D expect company profits from industrial companies to be maintained in 1980 following a 5 per cent rise in 1979.

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### Rates of return on trading assets of industrial and commercial companies<sup

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## New clause to make demerging easier

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Legislation to ease the tax disincentives which presently inhibit large companies or conglomerates from demerging or handing off subsidiaries has been added to the to the Finance Bill currently before Parliament. The legislation was promised by the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in his March Budget.

The legislation reflects the Government's desire to increase competition and promote efficiency in industry. Sir Geoffrey said in March that the trend in the past had been to encourage mergers. But in some cases this had led to the grouping together of businesses which would operate better separately.

Existing law discourages demergers because of the potential tax liabilities which would be incurred by companies and shareholders.

At present, the payment to a shareholder out of the assets of continuing company, other than repayment of share capital originally subscribed, is treated as a distribution for tax purposes. As a result it is charged to advance corporation tax for the company and income tax for individual shareholders.

This principle applies whether the distribution is in the form of cash or shares of a company in which the company making the distribution has an investment.

The new legislation proposes

giving relief from such tax where a company distributes the shares of a subsidiary, providing no cash or other assets leaves the corporate sector.

Shareholders who receive this kind of share distribution will also be given relief from capital gains tax under the proposed legislation. Capital gains tax will only be incurred when they finally dispose of the shares. Relief is also proposed from stamp duty.

Although it is expected that in the case of quoted companies the share distribution will usually be on a pro-rata basis to all shareholders, the proposed legislation also covers cases where not only the company but also the controlling shareholders wish to split, with one shareholder or group of shareholders taking one or more of the demerged companies and another separate taking the other.

The main conditions for relief being given are that the companies concerned are trading companies and that the demerger is of a trading business.

Inland Revenue approval would not be given when a subsidiary is sold from one conglomerate to another. Nor would the splitting up of an investment or property portfolios or the splitting of either of these from a trading business be acceptable under the proposed legislation.

## Ferranti heads list of significant results

## This week

The eagerly awaited full-year figures from Ferranti, ahead of the NEB sale later this month, lead the list of major company results this week. Plessey, Wilkinson Match, Powell Duffryn, Charter Consolidated and Trusthouse Forte will also be releasing trading statements.

On the economic front the week gets off to a fast start today with the CBI industrial trends survey for June accompanied by the retail sales figures for May from the Department of Trade. This is followed tomorrow by the June unemployment figures from the Department of Employment.

On Thursday, the Department of Energy releases the energy trends accompanied by the manufacturers' and distributors' stocks for the first quarter from the Department of Industry. Also on Thursday, the Department of Industry publishes the capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for the first quarter with the unemployment and short-time working figures from the Department of Employment.

Finally on Friday the Department of Industry reports on the latest orders in the engineering industry for March.

Full year figures from Ferranti tomorrow are unlikely to show the promise some analysts had been hoping for earlier this year. Rumours of profits below expectations have meant that analysts have had to downgrade earlier estimates. The predictions now range in a band from £10m to £12m.

The last five months of the

year have seen a large pickup of orders and deliveries. But this may have been offset by the effects of internal strikes which lasted until October and last year's engineering dispute.

However, prospects for the current year remain high and several experts are predicting profit growth of 30 to 40 per cent. But few are willing to forecast the NEB's decision of how it will dispose of its shares later this month.

The failure of Wilkinson Match to take advantage of the latest drive by manufacturers to dispose of its

full-year figures

also out tomorrow. Pre-tax profits probably will have fallen from £15m to £14m during the first 12 months of an 18 month accounting period.

Severe competition in the disposable razor market cost the group £1m last year and should expand to £3m this time.

Other problems include competitive pressures on the group's latest US acquisition while higher interest rates should push up charges from £5.5m to £7.5m. Little improvement is expected in the final six months with most going for the £5.5m achieved in the first six months.

Interim profits from Trusthouse Forte on Wednesday are unlikely to reveal any real progress in the six months to April 30. The hotel side showed an

other downturn during November and December with a further reduction in bookings. However, with a large proportion of the group's hotels based in the provinces it will have

to offset the problems on the strike at Hymac, which was later sold to IBM in Germany.

A good current year is envisaged in most quarters with the losses from Hymac now out of the way. The group is also concentrating on expanding its chemical side, which should start to filter through during this period. Therefore the figure of £16m mentioned in some quarters seems feasible.

Full-year figures from Plessey should see pretax profits between £50m and £52m compared with £48m last year, excluding property gains of about £2m.

Another strong performance by its telecommunications and defence divisions will have resulted in most of the gains although the components side should also have increased its contribution. However, delays with some of its large radar contracts will have taken some of the wind out of the group's performance.

Another strong performance is expected during the current year, but observers are unwilling to put a figure to it yet.

**TODAY** — Interims: Great Northern Investment Trust, Muirhead. Finals: E. Austin and Sons (London), Barracuda Tea Higgs, Bremgreen Higgs, Brown and Tawse, James Cropper and Co, Eastern Produce, Eller Group of Peterborough, Endu Rubber Estates, Old Swan Hotel, Polmark Intl, Property Partnerships, Rembis Rubber, Wharfroft.

Finally on Wednesday full-year figures from Powell Duffryn are expected to show an increase despite the problems of the engineering strike. Estimates are based between £14m and £15m, compared with £12.2m the previous year.

An improvement in the fuel

drop in the tourist trade.

The interim dividend should be maintained with only a few experts expecting a small increase. The outlook is difficult, although full-year profits should climb above last year's £5.2m.

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## PERSONAL CHOICE



"Achel is on the bench in the comedy series 'Can I Now, Please?' (ITV, 8.00)

Jack Freddie Laker won his cheap fares battle for this on the lucrative London-Hong Kong route at half the cost of the normal scheduled air fare. In "Fly and Pay the Price" World in Action's programme tonight Laker and a lobby of politicians and airline passengers from one of the world's most powerful cartels the European Airlines. The programme shows how names like Air France and British have worked to standardize fares and services to eliminate competition of EEC policy which opposes cartels. Common Market has vigorously pursued price fixing in private industry, of investigated state-backed airlines.

night that the Economic Summit of Western leaders Mrs Thatcher flies home from Venice, Panorama (BBC 1) has a special filmed report on the battle the Prime Minister faces against his own cabinet colleagues over pay rises. Mrs Thatcher has called a special one-day meeting next month to consider what they should do in view of inflation, unemployment and record high interest rates analyses the run-up for the cabinet battle as so-called "tough" who support Mrs Thatcher's Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and John Biffen he "wets" led by Jim Prior, Peter Walker and Lord. Among those interviewed in the programme are John Edward Du Cann.

to Jean Anouilh, who celebrates his 70th birthday, BBC Radio Drama presents a new production of "Without Luggage" translated by John Whiting (Radio 4) set in France in 1936. A soldier suffering from the Great War is confronted with various trials as he makes his way to face trial; the discoveries he makes about his own past horrify him. A strong cast is headed by Dameon with support from Jane Asher, Leonard Fenton and

Edmund Gwenn.

SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE;

ENTERTAINMENT

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